

Shevardnadze warns West

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Monday warned the West that it should not condemn Syria for the actions of "individual criminals" and labeled former U.S. National Security adviser Robert McFarlane's recent visit to Iran as "suspicious." In his first Moscow news conference as foreign minister, Mr. Shevardnadze fielded dozens of questions on arms control, U.S.-Soviet relations and Mideast issues. Asked about the possible motives of Mr. McFarlane's trip to Tehran, Mr. Shevardnadze replied that, "on the one hand there is nothing strange or horrible" about a presidential emissary carrying a message to a foreign government. "But we are concerned by the fact that certain representatives of the U.S. administration have tried to dissociate themselves from this mission," Mr. Shevardnadze said. He called on the American government to explain why Mr. McFarlane was sent to Iran. On Britain's decision to break relations with Syria, Mr. Shevardnadze said the Kremlin regards the action "most negatively."

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King congratulates Mozambican leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a congratulatory cable to the newly elected president of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano. In his cable King Hussein congratulated Mr. Chissano on his election and wished him every success and progress in leading his country towards achieving its goals.

Syria said to have closed air space

ANKARA (R) — Syria closed its airspace to all traffic for a short time on Sunday as three U.S. warplanes approached, the Turkish daily Milliyet reported Monday. Foreign Ministry officials confirmed they were notified of the closure and said a Turkish airliner flying from Istanbul to Baghdad was slightly delayed by the move. The newspaper report said the three warplanes were over the Turkish town of Gaziantep, near the Syrian border, at 5 p.m. when Damascus made the decision.

Fahd restates call for \$18 oil price

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd reiterated on Sunday the Kingdom's call for oil prices to rise to \$18 a barrel, information Minister Ali Al Shaer reported from Riyadh. At a regular cabinet meeting, King Fahd restated "the kingdom's commitment to OPEC's decisions concerning its production quota until the end of 1986 and its continued efforts to realise its proclaimed request to increase (oil) price to \$18 a barrel as a first stage," Mr. Shaer said. It was the first pronouncement on oil by King Fahd to be publicly reported since he removed Ahmad Zaki Yamani from his post as oil minister 11 days ago (OPEC panel to meet, page 7).

Khomeini meets his designated successor

TEHRAN (R) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's 85-year-old spiritual leader who said on Sunday the Islamic republic he founded in 1979 would survive him, met his designated successor on Monday, Tehran Radio reported. Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Hossein-Ali Montazeri, chosen a year ago by an assembly of Muslim clergymen as Iran's future spiritual leader, discussed "important affairs of the country," the radio said. It was their second meeting in under a month. Ayatollah Khomeini told visiting revolutionary guards and military personnel on Sunday that the Islamic republic system he founded in 1979 did not depend on individuals and would survive him (See page 4).

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Jordan Development Conference ends

Crown Prince lauds deliberations, says W. Bank plan is attempt to test limits of development

Delegates commend 5-year plan, say Jordan deserves support

By Lamis K. Andoni, Rana Sabbagh and Najwa Najjar, Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday hailed the Jordan Development Conference as a "healthy phenomena" for promoting Arab, regional and international cooperation and said it offered Jordan a good opportunity to present its development programmes for both the East and West Banks in an objective and candid manner.

The Crown Prince, speaking at a press conference held at the end of the three-day gathering, said the assembly helped clarify issues related to the five-year development plans to Arab and friendly countries and financial institutions attending the conference.

The Crown Prince said during the conference which was "Jordanian, regional and international" the Jordanian government presented its development plans to the world and "accepted and interacted" with criticism and observations made by the participants "with openness and impartiality."

A number of participants in the conference expressed concern that targets outlined in the five-year plan for the East Bank were "over-optimistic" and said

that regional planning in the programme was based on the administrative divisions in the country instead of an economic division of the Kingdom. The Crown Prince, however, welcomed the participants' comments and expressed hope that the conference would set a pattern for future discussions on Jordan's plans "with our partners in development."

"The whole process was educational," said Prince Hassan: "We shall continue contacts." The Crown Prince stressed that the conference was not "a pledging one" but it was aimed at consultations and exchanging expertise which could enhance regional cooperation.

Speaking about planning in Jordan, the Prince said Jordan had "gone beyond the stage of

discussing the allocation of funds" and reached a stage of discussing how to utilise our human resources and intelligence."

He expressed hope that the Jordanian private sector, which is expected to account for 48 per cent of the projects in the East Bank plan, "will shoulder its responsibility in transforming Jordan into a regional centre for modern industries and services."

In his opening remarks, Prince Hassan explained the objectives and strategy underlying Jordan's \$1.4 billion programme to develop the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "The programme is not a political initiative as much as it is an executive programme and an attempt to regulate the Jordanian efforts to face the challenges posed by the occupation," he said.

He said the programme was aimed at preserving the Arab identity and based on two elements — "man and the land." He said the programme "constitutes a test of our ability for comprehensive planning of human resources and the land under such conditions (imposed by the Israeli occupation)," the Crown Prince said.

He said that in preparing the programme for the occupied territories the planners adopted

the same comprehensive methodology used for the East Bank plan. The difference, he said, was that while the executive branch and the planners were able to consult with the representatives of all the governorates to outline priorities for the East Bank "we could not meet with the representatives of all the regions in the occupied territories." However, the Crown Prince said, consultations on the plan were held with representatives of the chamber of commerce, professional associations and health organisations.

"Through this test of our planning abilities," the Prince said, "we hope to reach a formula which enhances the decentralised Jordanian method which is based on the contributions of the Arab people on the ground and within a realistic framework."

The Crown Prince reviewed the deteriorating conditions in the occupied territories noting that in the almost 20 years of Israeli occupation 600,000 people had been put in prison.

"The blame is to be placed on all the Arab governments and the Arab World," he said. He said that it was only natural, considering the conditions under

(Continued on page 7)

AMMAN — The international conference on Jordan's development plan ended on Monday with participants unanimously commending the concepts behind the Kingdom's proposed economic and social programmes for both the East and West Banks.

After three days of deliberations on Jordan's Five-Year National Development Plan, the 32 Arab and foreign delegates, presented their concluding remarks in addition to commending the plan. They said that the Jordanian government's allocation of JD 10 million for development projects in the West Bank demonstrates the Kingdom's sincere wish to help preserve the Arab identity in the occupied territories.

Participants also noted that allowing free trade exchange between Arab countries and facilitating the flow of West Bank exports to the Arab World, in addition to integrating the West Bank economy with the national (Jordanian) economy, all constitute a basis for solid Arab cooperation and help for Palestinians living under occupation.

The delegates said that Jordan has special characteristics which make it capable of playing a central role in deepening Arab relations on the one hand and foreign relations on the other. Finance institutions expressed their continued satisfaction with the Jordanian government's reputable credit standing and noted that the policies adopted by Jordan created a suitable climate for local and foreign investment. They also said that an emphasis should be put on providing an institutional framework for credit.

Five of the participating delegations voiced their support for the 1986-1990 economic and social development plan. Mr. Willie Wapenhans, vice president of the World Bank's regional office for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, reiterated the World Bank's full support for Jordan and its development plan.

The undersecretary of state for planning in Ankara, Dr. Yusuf Ozal expressed his hope that the plan would be successfully implemented and that it would bring prosperity to Jordan and improve living conditions in the West Bank. Kuwait Minister of Finance Mohammad Sulaiman Saif Ali also conveyed his hope that the plan would achieve its aims.

Speaking on behalf of the European Community, Mr. Romano Lantini, representative of the EC commission in Amman, said that the EC would study the proposals put forward in the plan and he wished Jordan well in dealing with the challenges it faces. Mr. Akira Nakamura, the Japanese ambassador in Amman, also said that the plan was under study by the Japanese government.

Earlier in the morning, Dr. Mohammad El-Imam, from the Institute of National Planning in Egypt, opened the final session of the conference with a preliminary summary of the conference and its activities. The report reviewed the speech delivered by His Majesty King Hussein to the opening session in which the King stressed that Jordan was looking towards development and growth under the new social and economic plan. The report reminded delegates that Jordan hopes — through

(Continued on page 7)

Beirut kidnappers say they will free some French captives

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An underground group said in a statement on Monday it would free some of the French hostages held in Lebanon, while Western diplomats said they expected Syria to play a key role in any release.

The hand-written statement from the Revolutionary Justice Organisation said it would free some of its three French captives within 48 hours as a goodwill gesture.

Nine French nationals are among 21 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped by militant groups in Lebanon.

The statement was delivered to international news agencies in Beirut at about 0700 GMT, four hours before European Community (EC) foreign ministers began talks to consider moves against Syria for its alleged role in an alleged London bomb plot.

"As a goodwill gesture ... and through constant French contacts with (Syrian) President Hafez Al Assad and the efforts we and other faithful parties have

exercised, we declare we will free some of the French in the next 48 hours," it said.

The statement did not carry a date. Western diplomats told Reuters they expected Syria to play a major role in any release. "The Syrians will definitely be in the picture," one diplomat said.

Monday's announcement by the kidnappers fuelled speculation in the Lebanese capital that two television crewmen of France's Antenne 2 network abducted in west Beirut on March 8, or at least one of them, would be freed.

They are soundman Aurel Comea, 54, and lighting engineer Jean-Louis Normandin, 34. They were kidnapped with correspondent Philippe Rochot, 39, and cameraman Georges Hansen, 45, who were freed in west Beirut June 21.

There was speculation that Comea and Normandin would be released in west Beirut, then taken to Syria for the flight home as was the case with Rochot and Hansen. Revolutionary Justice had

accused the other Frenchman and two Americans it holds of spying for the United States and Israel, a charge that was never made against any of the Antenne 2 crewmen.

The Third Frenchman in Revolutionary Justice captivity is Marcel Coudari, 54, of Marseille. He was believed kidnapped in west Beirut in February.

The statement accused the West of plotting an attack against Syria and said: "We declare in the name of the Revolutionary Justice Organisation that we consider these (anti-Syria) threats as directed against us. We shall confront them."

"We also expect from all the European nations, especially the French government, to cast aside all their colonial plans in the region and in Lebanon and to lift the pressures off our people and struggles."

The statement did not spell out the demands it claims the French government has promised through Algerian mediators to meet.

EC agrees on action against Syria including arms embargo

LONDON (Agencies) — The European Community (EC) agreed on an arms embargo on Monday as part of a package of sanctions against Syria over its alleged role in an alleged attempt to bomb an Israeli airliner.

The limited package was agreed by all 12 community foreign ministers meeting here but Greece refused formally to sign a statement issued in their name.

"We wish to send Syria the clearest possible message that what has happened is absolutely unacceptable," the statement said.

British officials said Greece would implement the measures which also include a ban on high-level visits to and from Syria, curbs on Syrian diplomatic activity and tighter security around the state-run Syrian Arab Airlines.

European Community diplomats said that though Greece had softened its position and reversed its earlier anti-sanctions stand, it refused to sign the statement because it disagreed with its strong language.

France was among countries that backed the measures despite statements by French Prime

Minister Jacques Chirac, published in the Washington Times on Monday. (See page 4), that Israeli intelligence had probably set up the Syrians in the London bomb case.

The measures are largely symbolic, meant to underline backing for Britain in its row with Syria.

In addition to the measures agreed by the foreign ministers on Monday, Britain has given notice that it will block the renewal of a community aid agreement to Syria that runs out later this month.

The ministers did not accept Syria's rejection of the British allegations.

Referring to the Syrian reply, the statement agreed by the 11 said that it added nothing to the evidence that was presented to the Syrian government.

"We call on them to end all forms of support for those groups which have been clearly involved in terrorist acts and to deny them all facilities," the statement said.

In a commentary shortly before the EC announcement, said Syria would not submit to "pressure and blackmail."

It said Syria wanted good

relations with all countries, but that states which took punitive action against Syria ultimately would be punished themselves, and warned of possible danger to European interests.

Damascus Radio said Syria wanted "good relations with all states of the world on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in internal relations but it does not submit to pressure and blackmail."

Syria was "determined to deal with each state in accordance with its stand towards national issues of the Arab Nation," it added.

"Those who dare to take punitive measures against Syria will ultimately find out they are punished themselves... and those who have the courage to try to isolate Damascus will isolate themselves," the commentary said.

It said evidence presented by Washington and London of Syrian involvement in "terrorism" was "unconvincing and does not justify taking a hostile attitude against Damascus... running behind U.S. pressures will expose European interests in the Middle East to real dangers."

Suspect confesses to planning Sati murder

ANKARA (R) — Turkish police on Monday produced two men held in connection with the killing of Jordanian ambassador First-Secretary Ziad Al Sati last year and said one of them, a translator at Jordan's embassy, had confessed to planning the murder.

Both men, shown to reporters at police headquarters, are being held in connection with the July 1985 shooting of Mr. Sati as he drove to work.

Police named the translator as Adnan Musa Sulaiman Ameri and the other man as Ali Kent, a tour

company operator, but did not give their nationalities. Turkish newspapers have said Ameri was holding a Jordanian passport and Kent is an Iranian.

They said Ameri confessed to membership of the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group and quoted him as saying: "By orders of foreign circles, I made the plan to assassinate the first secretary and gave orders for it to be carried out."

Police said Kent was accused of providing the car used by the gunmen.

They said Ameri had admitted

to taking part in and planning a number of sabotage and terrorist activities in Turkey, including car bombings in Ankara and Izmir in 1983.

They quoted him as saying that as an Islamic Jihad member he had procured men and the means for sabotage against members of foreign missions, military personnel and minority groups in Turkey.

Six other people, including two still at large, have been charged in connection with Mr. Sati's killing.

Public Prosecutor Musret Demiral told Reuters: "We are furthering the investigation, what we really aim at is to get to the top men who gave the orders." He

said the trial would start at the end of this month.

The Palestinian Liberation Organisation representative in Ankara, Abu Firas, accused Turkish police at the weekend of torturing Palestinians under arrest.

In an interview with the weekly magazine Nektar, he said one Palestinian student was missing after being taken to a police station.

A senior Turkish Foreign Ministry official, quoted on Monday by the Anatolian News Agency, described Abu Firas's comments to Nektar as "regrettable."

Shultz says he has no plan to resign

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Secretary of State George Shultz says he does not plan to resign over reported White House deals to send arms to Iran.

Mr. Shultz apparently knew little about the contacts that reportedly produced arms deliveries in return for hostage releases.

He called an unusual meeting of State Department experts late Sunday at his suburban Washington home, but officials said the session was unrelated to questions about Iran.

A New York Times report Sunday quoting Shultz aides raising the possibility of a Shultz resignation "is pure speculation, as the story itself says," spokeswoman Sandra McCarty said.

Mr. Shultz himself, asked by reporters as he left his house whether he planned to resign, replied: "No."

Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he had spoken to Mr. Shultz on Saturday. "In my judgment, he will not resign," Mr. Lugar told the ABC television network.

News reports last week said former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane travelled to Tehran earlier this year and arranged to ship arms to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages kidnapped in Beirut.

An embargo on arms shipments to Iran, which is at war with Iraq, has been in effect since 1979. The official U.S. position on the war is neutrality.

Mr. Lugar said he did not receive much information from Mr. Shultz because the secretary "does not know a great deal about the events... he indicated he is not

really conversant."

Throughout a television interview on Sunday, Mr. Lugar spoke as if the reports were based on fact. Thus far the Reagan administration has refused comment on the reports.

Mr. Lugar, a member of President Reagan's Republican Party, said that while Mr. Shultz had been informed of the decision to deal in secret with Iran, he was not informed of certain details about the contacts.

"I think the point simply is that it (the decision) was closely held, closely done...," Mr. Lugar said.

As to whether details had been withheld from Mr. Shultz, he said, "...in terms of aspects and operations, some of them apparently were."

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, in a separate television interview, warned that speculation about U.S.-Iran contacts could endanger Americans still held hostage in Lebanon.

Mr. Regan said all would be disclosed when the last hostage was freed, and he predicted the American people would be proud of the president's handling of the situation.

Mr. Lugar dismissed suggestions that the United States had misled its allies.

"Without naming countries, our country has informed a great many people about our activities," he said.

"There has been a concerted attempt made to make certain that our diplomacy in the Middle East as well as with our allies was advanced by all of this... as opposed to an impression that somehow we're a loose player out there creating diplomatic waves," Mr. Lugar said.

OIC team reactivates plan to end Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — A nine-member Islamic peace committee met in Jeddah on Monday for its first session in 15 months in a bid to reactivate an Islamic peace initiative on the Iran-Iraq war.

The Islamic plan, proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), envisages an end to hostilities, withdrawals of troops to the international border and the monitoring of an Islamic force to monitor a truce.

The committee, formed in 1981 by the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference, is chaired by Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara and comprises the PLO, Bangladesh, Guinea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Turkey and OIC Secretary-General

Sharifuddin Pirzadeh. "What we plan to achieve is to take practical steps to end the war based on the initiative," the PLO representative in Saudi Arabia, Rafiq Al Natshah, told Reuters from Jeddah.

He said the committee's chairman would be asked to contact Iran for a response to an OIC request that he visit Tehran for talks on the conflict.

Iran has so far rejected all mediation bids and has vowed to keep fighting until the Baghdad government is overthrown.

OIC officials said the peace committee would also review at the two-day meeting its work over the past year. It will report to the Islamic conference summit to be held in Kuwait in January.

Bank Al Mashrek opens new branch in Amman

AMMAN — Bank Al Mashrek opened a new branch in Amman on Monday, raising the total number of its branches in Jordan to four.

The new branch at Shmeisani started offering services to the public immediately after its formal opening. A spokesman for the bank said the new branch is provided with advanced computers and is linked with the three other branches through a central computer. The spokesman said Al Mashrek bank also offered electronic communications systems to facilitate deposit and

withdrawal of money by accountholders from any branch at any time.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by a number of businessmen, journalists and others who toured the various sections of the bank and were briefed on its functions.

Bank Al Mashrek

in the service of the Jordanian economy,

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NEWS IN BRIEF

arrested on Friday at the football stadium of Al Hussein Youth City during a football match between the Dafatein and Faisali football teams which was attended by almost 30,000 spectators.

AMMAN (Petra) — The committee of deputy permanent representatives of Arab finance and economy ministers on Monday concluded five-days of meetings at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) headquarters, after discussing a number of economic topics among which were the development of the Arab Common Market and joint Arab economic action.

The committee also discussed a report on problems which impeded the implementation of the CAEU resolutions.

During its discussions, the committee also approved the draft agenda of the CAEU's 46th session, scheduled to be held here on Dec. 10 with the participation of finance and economy ministers of CAEU member countries.

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's imports of foreign commodities decreased by 28.3 per cent during August 1986, according to a statistical bulletin on foreign trade issued by the Department of General Statistics on Monday.

The bulletin said that Jordan's imports for August amounted to JD 65 million, compared with JD 91 million in the same month of last year. This, the bulletin said, reflects a remarkable improvement in the balance of trade for that month.

Jordan's exports during August 1986 decreased by 6 per cent compared to exports in August 1985 as this year they amounted to JD 19.2 million against JD 20.5 million for August of last year.

Mr. Yasser Al Tal, director general of the Jordan National Shipping Lines said that his company transported some 21,869 vehicles, 2,062 buses and 601,191 passengers during the first ten months of this year. These figures, he added, are an increase over those for last year and are likely to mean a profit for the company.

He also said that his company, in a bid to reduce the costs incurred as a result of chartering ships to transport goods or passengers, will consider purchasing ships to replace the chartered ships.

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AMMAN (Petra) — Tourism Authority Director General Nasser Attalla met Monday with a visiting Portuguese delegation of travel and tourist agents and briefed them on the tourist and archaeological resources in Jordan and their importance. He also reviewed the facilities which Jordan offers to tourists.

arrived here on Sunday for a week-long visit to Jordan upon an invitation from the Tourism Authority and the Royal Jordanian Airline. The invitation is within the authority's marketing efforts designed to market Jordan to world tourist companies and to attract foreign tourist groups from Europe and Latin America.

The delegation will meet with officials at the Tourism Authority, the Jordan travel and tourism agents society and with representatives of tourist offices in the country. They will also visit archaeological and historical sites in Jordan.

AMMAN (Petra) — Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) Director General Sami Al Sunna on Monday held discussions with a visiting Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) mission on the subject of loans for a number of agricultural projects to stem desertification in the Kingdom. These projects are being carried out by the ACC in cooperation with the FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture.

livestock. The FAO desertification mission is currently conducting field studies on combating desertification in some regions of Jordan.

On Sunday, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director General Mreiwed Al Tal briefed the visiting mission on the JCO's programmes for stemming desertification and projects to make available fodder for animal stock.

During a meeting with the mission members, Mr. Tal also reviewed the assistance the JOO offers to farmers and stock breeders, including extending loans for agricultural projects.

Speaker calls Lower House for session

Speaker calls Lower House for session

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez on Monday decided to call the house for a session on Wednesday at 10:00 a.m.

Humanitarian talks to start Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — The second Arab meeting on international humanitarian law will open at the Amra Hotel in Amman on Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Representatives of Arab Red Crescent Societies and a number of international organisations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), will attend the nine-day meeting which is being organised by the Jordan National Red Crescent Society.

Fayez receives ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez on Monday received the Algerian and Philippines ambassadors in Amman in separate meetings. Talks during the meetings focused on existing bilateral relations and cooperation between Jordan and the two countries and means of further bolstering these relations.

Al Hussein society elects committee

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped on Monday elected a new administrative committee and discussed the society's financial and administrative reports. Princess Majda Ra'ad Ibn Zaid was elected chairman, Mrs. Amira Saddudin Jumaa was elected vice chairman and Awatef Raja Khouri Nasser was elected secretary of the society.

World Bank expert visits Mu'ta

KARAK (Petra) — A World Bank expert on higher education, Mr. George Za'rour, on Monday paid a visit to Mu'ta University in Karak where he was briefed by the university's vice-president for military affairs on the university's development, educational programmes and future plans. Mr. Za'rour also toured the university's various departments and installations.

U.S. researcher to lecture on 'Ain Ghazal

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Alan Simmons, co-director of excavations at 'Ain Ghazal, will deliver an illustrated lecture on the latest thinking about this important archaeological site on Wednesday, November 14, at 7:00 p.m. in the American Theatre. Dr. Simmons is appearing under the auspices of the United States Information Service. Admission to the lecture is free and open to the public. Dr. Simmons is assistant research professor of anthropology with the Desert Research Institute of the University of Nevada, Reno. He is veteran of more than ten years of archaeological research in the Middle East, much of it in Jordan. This trip is part of the preparation for renewed excavations at 'Ain Ghazal scheduled for 1987, according to an American Centre release.


Yugoslav envoy reviews trade ties


AMMAN (Petra). — Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Jordan Todor Bojadzievski and Mr. Hafid Tabba'a, president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, on Monday discussed Jordanian-Yugoslav trade relations. They also discussed projects included in the Jordanian five-year national development plan and the prospect of Yugoslav companies participating in the implementation of some projects. The meeting came on the eve of a meeting by the Jordanian-Yugoslav joint economic committee due to convene in Amman on Saturday. During the committee meeting, a Yugoslav trade and tourist exhibition will be organised to highlight Yugoslavia's industries and cultural heritage.

Education team back from Spain

AMMAN (Petra) — A Ministry of Education delegation returned to Amman on Sunday after a nine-day official visit to Spain. During the visit, they held talks with Spanish officials on the possibility of bilateral cooperation in the fields of educational technology, educational equipment and modern educational aids. During the visit, the delegation also visited a number of Spanish educational and industrial institutions and acquainted themselves with the educational system in Spain.

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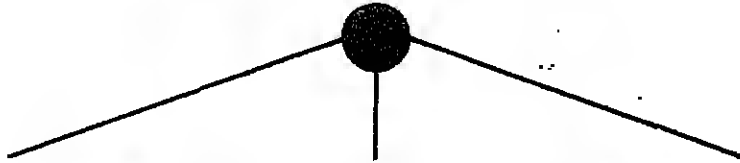
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U.K. and Ireland

CITY	ARRIVAL TIME
Aberdeen	04:20 p.m.
Belfast	05:45 p.m.
Birmingham	01:25 p.m.
Bristol	06:50 p.m.
Cardiff	06:15 p.m.
Dublin	07:15 p.m.
East Midlands	07:50 p.m.
Edinburgh	08:30 p.m.
Glasgow	02:50 p.m.
Humberside	02:20 p.m.
Leeds	03:00 p.m.
London-LHR	01:05 p.m.
London-LGW	05:35 p.m.
London-STN	05:30 p.m.
Manchester	01:10 p.m.
Newcastle	01:40 p.m.
Norwich	02:05 p.m.
Southampton	05:20 p.m.
Teeside	08:50 p.m.

Continental Europe


CITY	ARRIVAL TIME
Antwerp	01:40 p.m.
Berlin	09:45 p.m.
Bremen	02:00 p.m.
Brussels	02:05 p.m.
Copenhagen	06:50 p.m.
Dusseldorf	02:15 p.m.
Frankfurt	04:00 p.m.
Gothenburg	06:55 p.m.
Hamburg	02:00 p.m.
Helsinki	05:20 p.m.
Oslo	08:15 p.m.
Paris	02:10 p.m.
Stockholm	09:15 p.m.

North America

CITY	ARRIVAL TIME
Atlanta	05:15 p.m.
Chicago	02:45 p.m.
Houston	08:40 p.m.
Los Angeles	04:05 p.m.
Mexico City	11:30 p.m.
Montreal	03:10 p.m.
New York	03:20 p.m.
Toronto	03:20 p.m.

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JORDAN TELEVISION Tel. 773111-19 PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Koma 15:35 Programme review 15:55 Cartoons 16:05 Children programmes 17:00 The Nurse 17:45 Local series 18:45 News summary 19:35 News programme 19:50 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:40 Arabic series 21:00 Tomorrow's programme 21:45 Local varieties programme 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:15 Close down PROGRAMME TWO 18:30 Histories Naturelles 19:00 News in French 19:15 L'allee des peupliers 19:45 News in Hebrew 19:55 Beyond 2000 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Music Box 21:30 Hilary 22:00 News in English 22:30 Dempsey and Macleod		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * Photographic exhibition by Akram Dardaslan, at French Cultural Centre (until Nov. 13). * An exhibition of Jordanian contemporary plastic art at the University of Jordan (until Nov. 11) * Islamic book exhibition at Yamouk University. * An exhibition of Scottish goods and services at the Amra Hotel (until Nov. 12) * Indian book exhibition at the University of Jordan Library (until Nov. 13). * An exhibition of Jordan National Industries at Al Hussein Sports City. * An exhibition of Algerian products at the Professional Associations Complex (until Nov. 15). CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 64371 American Centre Library 641,520 British Council 636147-8 French Cultural Centre 637009 Goethe Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 642038 Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Haya Arts Centre 645195 Hussein Youth City 647181/86 Y.W.C.A. 641793 Y.W.O. 642045 Amman Municipal Library 637111 University of Jordan Library 843555		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT <i>This information is supplied by Alia Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.</i> ARRIVALS: ALIA FLIGHTS 05:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 06:00 Athens (RJ) 09:20 Cairo (RJ) 09:25 Jeddah (RJ) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:05 Dhaka, Kuwait (RJ) 15:00 New York (RJ) 17:45 Athens (RJ) 18:15 Paris, Brussels (RJ) 18:05 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 19:40 Istanbul (RJ) 19:40 Tripoli (RJ) 19:45 Rome (RJ) 01:30 Baghdad (RJ) OTHER FLIGHTS 11:35 Cairo (MS) 12:35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF) 13:30 Moscow (SV) 13:45 Kuwait (KU) 13:45 Riyadh (SV) 19:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ) 20:00 Zurich, Lamas (SR) 21:00 Frankfurt (LH) 22:30 Baghdad (IA) DEPARTURES: ALIA FLIGHTS 06:45 Aqaba (RJ) 10:45 Rome (RJ) 11:00 Tripoli (RJ) 11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 11:50 Athens (RJ) 13:45 Belgrade, Madrid (RJ) 12:00 Geneva, London (RJ) 12:45 Istanbul (RJ) 20:05 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 21:00 Baghdad (RJ) 21:15 Cairo (RJ) 21:15 Damascus (RJ) 21:30 Kuwait (RJ) 22:40 Bangkok (RJ) OTHER FLIGHTS 06:30 Beirut (ME) 12:20 Cairo (MS) 14:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF)		EMERGENCIES Amman government 891 228 Amman civil defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Quseimeh 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla 573006 Ambulance 195, 773111 Amman downtown fire brigade 198 First aid 630341 Blood bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 822093 Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 896390-91 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water company 771250 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 533306/60 NIGHT DUTY TAXIS: Nayyaf taxi 656030 Tashin taxi 644660 Tamer taxi 644141 Aman taxi 842474 Raghadan taxi 842400 Rajab taxi 736428 Wafiq taxi 776131 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 318131/32 Khadij Maternity, J. Amn 642816 Khadij Maternity, J. Amn 642816 Akil Maternity 642441/2 Jabel Amman Maternity 642362 Malina, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, St. Joseph 646171/4 St. Joseph Hospital 646171/4 University Hospital 645845/65 Al-Mushtaq Hospital 774111/19 The Islamic, Abadi 656127/28 Al-Ahli, Abadi 656164/66 Indian, Al-Mashayeen 777010/3 Al-Bashir, J. Amn 775111/26 Army, Madra 891611/15 Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50 Arsal Hospital 674155 GENERAL Jordan Television 773111/19 Radio Jordan 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Hotel complaints 656412 Lost and found 661176 Telephone Information 11 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11	
RADIO JORDAN 813 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 9560 KHz. SW 774111-19 07:00 Light Music 07:30 News Desk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:05 Morning Show Contd. 11:00 Oriental Folds 11:15 Your Health 11:30 Morning Show 12:00 News Summary 12:30 Readings 12:30 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session Contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 Instrumentals 14:30 Now Music 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites 17:00 Science Report 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Pop Session 19:30 Date with a Star 19:30 Evening Show 20:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show Contd. 21:55 News Summary		VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz 06:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Reports Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Reports, Sports Nowt at 30 minutes past the hour: 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special News 18:40 News & Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News & Editorial 22:30 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 World Report		WEATHER <i>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</i> The area will be affected by a cold mass, but the rainy condition will gradually decrease with partly cloudy atmosphere and will remain cold. In Aqaba, it will be cloudy, with scattered rain. Western winds will become northwesterly fresh and calm sea.		MARKET PRICES <i>Upper/lower price in fil per kg.</i> Apple (double red and star) 420/360 Grapefruit 00/70 Jonan 300/240 Lemon 110/80 Marrow 180/140 Onion (dry) 160/120 Okra 550/500 Olives 400/340 Orange (Abu Surra) 280/220 Pepper (sweet) 260/200 Pepper (hot) 240/180 Pomegranates 400/350 Potatoes 230/180 Sage 150/300 Squash 260/220 Eggplant (large) 250/200 Eggplant (small) 200/150 Garlic 700/650 Grapes (black) 470/420 Grapes (white) 420/360 Grapefruit 00/70 Jonan 300/240 Lemon 110/80 Marrow 180/140	



ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS: Sweden's ambassador designate to Jordan Lars Lomback (right) on Monday hands a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masi. Mr. Lomback succeeds Mr. Ingemar Stenberger who has been transferred

to another diplomatic post in Sweden. Before his posting here, Mr. Lomback was head of the press and information department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Earlier, he served in Swedish embassies in the U.S. and Europe. This is his first tour of duty in the Middle East. (Petra photo)

Writers discuss trends in Arab literature under occupation

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Participants in the Third National Conference on Culture on Monday discussed several working papers on the difficulties faced by Arab writers living under Israeli occupation and Jordanian writers' stands on the influence of foreign culture. The morning session was dedicated to a discussion on the theme of Arab writers in the occupied territories in the confrontation of the Israeli occupation. The discussion focused on four working papers, presented by a number of Jordanian writers, and which outlined the situation of Palestinian writers in the occupied Arab territories and their ongoing struggle for liberation.

Dr. Ibrahim Fayyumi, from Yarmouk University, presented a paper on short-story writers in the occupied territories during post 1967 war period until 1984.

Dr. Fayyumi said in his paper that short-story writers had shifted to a different type of writing in the aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and subsequent socio-economic, demographic and political changes in the region. The new thrust of short-story writers, as demonstrated in several works, were urging the people to "break" the de facto situation of occupation and to strive for liberation, he said.

In his study, Dr. Fayyumi analysed 13 works by short-story writers. Dr. Fayyumi reviewed a number of those short stories to highlight the plight of the Palestinian people and the day-to-day life of Arab people living under occupation.

In a paper presented by deported mayor of Al Bireh, Abdul Jawad Saleh, the role played by universities, colleges and youth clubs in nourishing the Palestinian culture and preserving Arab traditions over the years of occupation was highlighted.

Mr. Saleh reviewed the role played by Palestinian writers who successfully refuted Israeli propaganda against Palestinian legitimacy, and Arab culture.

Mr. Mahmoud Shuqar and Mr. Khalil Sawahri, both activists, commented on the papers following the session, which was presided over by Mr. Akram Zu'air.

The second session was dedicated to discussing the theme "Arab writers and foreign culture", and two prominent Jordanian writers presented papers on the issue.

Dr. Hussein Juma's paper made a chronological review of the writers' orientation with foreign culture since the turn of the century with the beginning of the English and French mandates over Middle Eastern countries. Dr. Juma said friction with

foreign cultures was not fruitful in its early days since there was a gap between the translated works and the original versions due to weak translations.

He said that the writers, in later stages, gained experience and knowledge from neighbouring countries and secured optimum benefits from better versions of translated works.

Not only did the writers and intellectuals have access to the occidental culture but also to the cultures and masterpieces of writers of the Far East, Asia, Africa and Latin America, Dr. Juma added.

Cultural invasion

In his study, journalist Nabil Sharif referred to an Israeli "cultural invasion" which was geared to destroy the genuine Arab legacy and culture in the occupied territories. Dr. Sharif paid tribute to the Palestinian writers under occupation and said they were aware of the Zionist conspiracy aimed at substituting Palestinian being with an Israeli one.

He added that the Jordanian literature and culture have, over the years, adhered to the genuine Arab culture and its originality. Jordanian literature, Dr. Sharif said, has kept loyal to the broader Arab culture.

Recommendations of the three-day conference are expected to be issued today.

Prize-winning poet writes to rekindle the traditional values of Arab life

By Fred Donovan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "I consider myself one of the new movement," asserts Mr. Haider Mahmoud, director general of the Department of Culture and Arts and recent recipient of the Ibn Khafajah Al Andalus prize for poetry.

"I try to combine the beauty and music of the Arab language with a discussion of modern themes," says Mr. Mahmoud, a 49-year-old Palestinian-born poet. These characteristics of his poetry, Mr. Mahmoud says, place him in a new movement among Arab poets, a movement which he judges to include other Jordanian poets, such as Abdul Rahim Omar and Ibrahim Nasrallah.

Mr. Mahmoud's poetry was selected from among approximately 250 Arab and Spanish poets by the Madrid-based Arab-Spanish Institute of Culture, according to the director of Spanish Cultural Centre in Jordan, Mr. Tahsin Ojeli. Mr. Mahmoud was selected from among the other participants from "his use of language and his theme," says Mr. Ojeli.

The theme of Mr. Mahmoud's latest poetry book, entitled "The Noes of the Burning Wood," is "rejection of the miserable state of Arab life," according to the author. "Our roots are better than our condition these days," laments Mr. Mahmoud.

"In my diwan (book of poetry), I am burning the wood, burning inside the Arabs. The wood is a symbol of the Arab spirit," says Mr. Mahmoud. "I am trying to ignite that spirit, to wake the Arabs up."

What Mr. Mahmoud is aiming at in his most recent book of poetry is an examination of the Arab condition, political, social and cultural. He singles out for scrutiny the Arab countries which misuse their oil wealth. "In one of my poems, it is very clear. The Arabs have the wealth, but they do not use it well," he says. "What is the meaning," he says with restrained anger, "of leaders



Haider Mahmoud

building huge palaces or buying cars with golden steering wheels. We are wasting our money for luxury we don't need. We should use it to start building industry."

"A new grandfather" "These wealthy Arab leaders use their wealth to buy land in London or Paris, instead of using it to improve their own land," charges Mr. Mahmoud. "We have hungry people right here in the Arab countries."

The main character in Mr. Mahmoud's poetry is named Naftan, a word created by the author which means "man of oil." This is a play on the Arabic word Naftan, which means "man of the desert," considered to be the symbolic grandfather of the Arabs.

Naftan, symbolising the recent Arab rise based on oil wealth, is the new grandfather of the Arabs. "This new grandfather is a very bad grandfather. He is very different from Naftan," Naftan, according to the author, is a symbol of the crisis in Arab life with its misused oil wealth.

This most recent book by Mr. Mahmoud is his fourth. He first published a book in 1968, entitled "There Goes Another Night," which dealt with romantic themes. His second book, "An Apology for a Technical Fault," came nearly ten years later after a profound crisis in the author's life.

Flashback

"This book was a flashback to a

crisis point in my life, when I was very disappointed. I gave up poetry for 5 years," reveals Mr. Mahmoud. "It was after the 1967 war. I was ready to believe before '67 that the coming war would be easy because of the Arab force."

Suddenly, we were defeated not militarily only but also within ourselves. "This defeat at the hands of the Israelis sent Mr. Mahmoud's life into turmoil. All work, his entire life, all were disrupted. "I was less than 30 in those days. That's a dangerous period of life. I was defeated as an Arab," says Mr. Mahmoud, and "I wrote some political poems of that experience."

Then, he decided to give up poetry altogether. He says he felt that he, as well as other Arab writers at the time, were partly responsible for the Arab defeat. "Our defeat was a cultural shock. Culture, I feel, is part of the battle, if not more important than armies," judges Mr. Mahmoud.

Arab writers

Referring to the Arab writers of his generation, Mr. Mahmoud confesses: "We were confused. It was as if we were the audience in a play. We watched but we couldn't change anything. We either had to keep silent or leave." He concludes his analogy of his generation by charging, "We slept in the middle of the play."

It was not until 1978 that Mr. Mahmoud published his second book of poetry, which reexamined that period with the benefit of time and distance. His third book, "The Oleander Tree Sings on the River," returned to romantic theme of his first book. With his latest work, Mr. Mahmoud has again tackled social and political issues with his poetry. "I think we are seeing the twilight zone of our life as Arabs," says Mr. Mahmoud. "We are standing on the edge of an age. Symbolically, we don't give to civilisation as we once did. What I'm trying to do in my diwan (The Noes of the Burning Wood), is to push, very aggressively my nation, towards the future."

Rains replenish run-down reserves

King Talal Dam, other reservoirs receive large quantities of rain water

By Abdullah Nsour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The reservoir behind the King Talal Dam received 16 million cubic metres of rain water as a result of the heavy downpour over the past three days compared to a total of 10 million cubic metres of water throughout the whole season of last year, according to Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) President Munther Haddadin.

In a statement to the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i newspapers, Dr. Haddadin said that the JVA has recently raised the retaining walls of the reservoir to enable the dam to hold a total of 80 million cubic metres of water instead of 64 million. He expressed hope that more rain will fall to fill the lake with water necessary for irrigation in the dry season.

Kafrein completely full

Dr. Haddadin said that the Kafrein Dam in the Jordan Valley, which has a capacity of 4.5 million cubic metres, has been completely filled with water, something which has not been witnessed in the past few years. The Wadi Shu'aib reservoir, which has a capacity of 2.5 million cubic metres is also now full of water.

On the other hand the Wadi Al Arab reservoir, which has a capacity of 20 million cubic metres, has received only 6.5 million cubic metres in the past few days but it is hoped that the coming rainy season will replenish the reservoir completely, Dr. Haddadin continued.

As to the Zighlab reservoir, Dr. Haddadin said that only two million cubic metres were

collected there and an additional 2.5 million cubic metres are required to fill its lake.

Underground aquifers

Mr. Mahmoud Talhouni, secretary general of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), said in an interview that 80 per cent of the Kingdom's regions have been affected by the recent rains and that a large part of the water which fell has seeped into the aquifers and this in turn is expected to improve the underground storage reserves of water. Mr. Talhouni added that most of the rain fell in the northern regions of Jordan but added that the Amman region received substantial amounts of rain water which will help maintain the present supplies of water to all parts of the capital.

In July, the Jordan Times reported that the rainfall in the previous season had not been sufficient to produce run off and that much of the rain water filtered into the soil and evaporated before it could flow down the wadis towards the Jordan Valley.

According to Dr. Haddadin, the King Talal reservoir last season

received only 20 per cent of the flood waters it gets during average years, equalling 10 million cubic metres as opposed to 50 million. He said that the Wadi Araba, producing on average a yield of 28 cubic metres, was down to less than four million last year, an amount too small to even accumulate behind the new Wadi Arab Dam.

Dr. Haddadin said at the time that there was urgent need for water-saving measures after the poor rainy season of 1985/86. The problems were not only caused by too little rainfall, but also by a geographically uneven distribution of rainfall, because the agricultural north and north eastern regions receiving 20 to 40 per cent less than the average amount of rainfall, he noted.

As a result of the poor rainfall in

the previous season, the WAJ and the JVA started rationing measures in the Jordan Valley for approximately 4,600 hectares planted with perennial crops, mainly citrus, bananas and other fruit trees.

Improved irrigation systems

Apart from this, the JVA took steps to fundamentally improve the situation concerning irrigation and farming methods in the Jordan Valley. Measures included the replacement of the old water distribution systems, mainly surface canals with low conveyance efficiency, with a new highly effective pipe network.

According to Dr. Haddadin, water supplies for Amman through the new Deir Alla pipeline stopped during the

summer because of the scarcity of water and that the WAJ started pumping water to Amman from Azraq at a rate of 15 million cubic metres annually.

Roads re-open

Meanwhile, the Public Security Department announced on Monday that all roads in the Kingdom were open except the old Sweileh-Safout road, the Madaba-Ma'in hot springs road, the Bireim-Aalouk road and Al Kamsheh-Al Aalouk road.

Many of the Kingdom's roads were closed in the past two days due to landslides, an accumulation of mud and rocks and the rising level of water. A number of landslides occurred on several roads blocking them and disrupting transportation.



Early rains bode well for farmers in the Jordan Valley and make a good contribution towards reserves for irrigation during the summer months (J.T. file photo)

Children's library opens in Al Mahatta today

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Fateh Children's Library, a new library for children in Al Mahatta area, will open on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday.

Under the patronage of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the Arab Women's Graduates Club and the Amman Municipality are opening the library on Nov. 12 at 11 o'clock at the Fateh Mosque.

The Fateh Children's Library, which will be run by the Amman Municipality, will provide facilities for children between the ages of seven and 12 in Al Mahatta area, according to Dr.

Mawyeab Abu Ghanimeh, president of the Arab Women Graduates Club.

Dr. Abu Ghanimeh said that the library, the first of its kind in Al Mahatta, contains over 1,000 children's books, and a large number of children's magazines and periodicals.

She said that there is also a recreational section within the library where children will be able to play board games, paint and use their hands to produce creative artwork.

Children will be able to borrow books from the library and it will be open to all children to read, learn, and play games after school hours. It will be open daily, except Fridays, until 4:30 p.m.

Agricultural engineers to review rain-fed technology

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association (JAEA) will take part in the 7th conference of the Arab Agricultural Engineers Union which will open in Libya on Nov. 15. JAEA President Tarq Al Tal, who will head the delegation, said that the four-day conference will discuss rain-fed agriculture in the Arab World and the use of modern technology to develop these areas.

Thirty-five working papers prepared by agricultural engineers from various Arab countries and dealing with modern technologies in agriculture will be discussed during the conference, he added. Mr. Tal also said that the Jordanian delegation will submit six working papers.

"The conference will be preceded by two meetings of the union's executive bureau and higher council to discuss, among other issues, setting up an association for Arab economists and approving the regulations of an aid fund to support agricultural engineers in the occupied Arab territories."

with the president and members of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association to coordinate their stands on issues relevant to Arab drug industries and the pharmaceutical profession.

In a departure statement, Mr. Al Hafeth said that the forthcoming conference, which will be held under the theme "pharmacists role in socio-economic development," will discuss a number of working papers on drug industries, pharmacy in the Abbasid period and clinical and lab pharmacy.

Mr. Al Hafeth said that his visit to Jordan was aimed at consulting

Pharmacists discuss agenda of Arab meeting on drug industry

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Arab Pharmacists Union and President of the Syrian Pharmacists Association Ahmad Muzir Al Hafeth on Monday left Amman at the end of a two-day official visit to Jordan during which he met with the president and members of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association. Mr. Al Hafeth discussed with them issues pertaining to the 10th conference of the Arab Pharmacists Union, due to be held in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad on Nov. 24.

with the president and members of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association to coordinate their stands on issues relevant to Arab drug industries and the pharmaceutical profession.

Mr. Al Hafeth said that his visit to Jordan was aimed at consulting

Algerian goods go on display

AMMAN (J.T.) A trade exhibition displaying industrial and agricultural products from Algeria opened on Monday under the patronage of Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher.

The Algerian embassy in Amman and the exhibition's organisers held a reception on the occasion in honour of Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf who deputised for Dr. Muasher in inaugurating the opening of the eight-day exhibition at the Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.

The exhibition includes an array of products and goods for Jordanian wholesalers who are interested in establishing trade relations with Algeria.

The exhibition comes within the two countries' objectives of boosting bilateral relations and broadening the scope and volume of trade cooperation and exchange. A Jordanian exhibition of products is expected to be organised and held in Algiers next year.

Egyptian speaker to visit Jordan next week

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Egyptian People's Council, Dr. Rifa'at Al Mahjoub, will arrive in Amman on Sunday for a five-day official visit at the invitation of Mr. Akel Al Fayed, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, according to an official announcement issued Monday.

The announcement said that Mr. Mahjoub, who will be accompanied by an official delegation, will be received in audience by His Majesty King

Hussein and will meet with the speaker and members of the Lower House of Parliament and senior Jordanian officials to discuss bilateral relations and cooperation between Egypt and Jordan in all fields. The Egyptian delegation will also discuss the latest developments in the Middle East question and means of coordinating stands between Jordanian and Egyptian parliamentarians in international conferences. The announcement added.

NRA team back from oil shale testing in China

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) returned to Amman on Monday at the end of a two-week visit to the Peoples Republic of China where they discussed the possibility of extracting oil from shale rock found in the Kingdom.

Dr. Yousef Hamarneh, a member of the delegation and head of the NRA laboratories section, said that experiments conducted by the team in China

were successful as it was established that the distillation of oil from shale under stable operational conditions is possible.

Taking part in the experiment were 19 experts and specialists in the field of distilling oil shale from various specialised institutions in China, he said. The results of the experiment will be discussed during a meeting between Jordanian and Chinese experts once the final report is finalised by the Chinese side, he explained.



THE FIRST

SPECIALISED INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The management of the first specialised industrial exhibition, set up on the occasion of the Jordan Development Conference, invites interested members of the public, industrialists and investors to visit the exhibition, currently open at the Palace of Culture at Al Hussein Youth City on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday November 9 - 11, 1986 from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.

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New Egyptian premier works on cabinet list

CAIRO (R) — New Prime Minister Atef Sedki, a political unknown chosen to tackle Egypt's pressing economic problems, lined up a cabinet team Monday which he said would retain major figures from the previous government.

Ali Lutfi, who resigned Sunday after 14 months as prime minister, was nominated speaker of the Shura (advisory) council, a prestigious but powerless post.

President Hosni Mubarak thanked Mr. Lutfi for his efforts amid speculation that he made the change because he felt Mr. Lutfi had not done enough to revive Egypt's debt-laden economy.

The change surprised foreign diplomats, coming during negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for standby credits to help Egypt meet heavy payment burdens on its \$38 billion foreign debt.

Mr. Mubarak had been expected to keep the same ministerial team during the IMF talks, which began last month.

First remarks by Mr. Sedki, 56, who previously headed the Central Auditing Agency which

watched over government finances, indicated he had no plans for dramatic policy changes.

He said the government would do its best to improve living standards for Egypt's 51 million people. It would not abolish subsidies on basic commodities, but would try to ensure the rich did not benefit — a plan already under study by Mr. Lutfi.

Mr. Sedki denied suggestions that the government was being changed because of rifts among ministers in economic portfolios.

Making clear he was not about to create political waves, he said the four deputy prime ministers — the ministers of defence, foreign affairs, agriculture and planning — would stay, as would the interior and information ministers.

He will present his cabinet list to Mr. Mubarak, who is to make a policy speech to a new session of

parliament on Wednesday.

Newspapers said Mr. Sedki was an expert on the workings of Egypt's cumbersome bureaucracy as fiscal watchdog since 1981 and might try to streamline it by amalgamating ministries.

Mr. Sedki told reporters Sunday night: "The concern of the new government will be to work on achieving maximum prosperity for the people."

He said the government would not lift subsidies on essential goods but would ensure that only poorer Egyptians benefited.

State subsidies, which in the current fiscal year amount to about \$2 billion, have been a major headache for successive governments since the mid-1970s.

Mr. Lutfi said Sunday he had resigned to clear the way for a new group to take over.

Mr. Sedki, the fourth prime minister to serve under Mr. Mubarak since he came to power in 1981, takes office as Egypt desperately searches for ways out of its economic troubles.

It is in arrears on payments on its estimated foreign debt of \$38.6 billion, has a budget deficit of \$3.5



Atef Sedki billion and an annual birth rate of 1.2 million.

Mr. Mubarak, whose executive powers leave little authority for prime ministers, told Mr. Sedki Sunday he should work for economic growth and the improvement of public services.

He also emphasised the need to maintain law and order, a reference to a surge of agitation by Muslim fundamentalists who want Egypt ruled by Islamic Law (Sharia).

At least one person has died and more than 200 have been arrested in clashes between Muslim militants and police in the past month. There are an estimated six million Christian Copts in predominantly-Muslim Egypt and calls for Sharia have often created sectarian frictions.

Chadian rebels sign ceasefire with Habre

PARIS (AP) — Forces in Libyan-controlled northern Chad loyal to former President Goukouni Oueddei have signed a cease-fire with the government of President Hissene Habre, an official said.

Adoum Togo, Mr. Goukouni's foreign minister, said Sunday in Paris that contacts were made between the two forces in the field after Libyan aircraft bombed troops of Mr. Goukouni's Transitional National Government of Unity (GUNT) at Fada in northern Chad. Mr. Goukouni was put under house arrest in Tripoli, he said.

Mr. Togo said he was in Fada when Libyan Italian-built Marchetti aircraft bombed the GUNT forces on Oct. 6 and 7. He said the cease-fire was signed on Oct. 24.

Mr. Goukouni was reported to have been wounded in a fight between his bodyguards and Libyans who came to arrest him.

Mr. Togo said Mr. Goukouni was hospitalised near Tripoli. "We demand his liberation, and that of all the Libyans," he said in what he described as an appeal to France and the participants in the Lome, Togo, French-African summit this week.

The Libyans now are reported to be supporting Mr. Goukouni's rival opposition movement, the Democratic Council of the Revolution (CDR), led by Achicheh Ben Oummar.

Mr. Togo charged that the Libyans were also "pillaging" the oasis of Faya-Largeau. Mr. Goukouni's headquarters, where he claimed GUNT officials had been killed by the Libyans.

The Libyans aided GUNT troops in capturing the northern half of Chad in May and June 1983, driving on the capital, N'Djamena.

Charles, Diana begin Gulf tour

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and his wife Princess Diana left for Oman Monday to start a Gulf tour which British officials hope will bring an improvement in relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia.

They were expected to arrive by air in the Omani capital Muscat late Monday night and board the royal yacht Britannia moored offshore.

On Tuesday, they will meet Oman's 45-year-old ruler Sultan Qaboos bin Said and review troops on his palace lawn. The prince will play polo on Tuesday.

Oman, at the southern end of the Gulf, has close ties with Britain. The two countries have had relations almost without a break since the early 18th century.

The prince and princess will go on to Qatar and Bahrain before winding up their tour in Saudi Arabia.

British diplomats and politicians regard their last stop as a chance to repair Britain's damaged relations with Saudi Arabia, which worsened last week when Saudi authorities expelled 33 nurses, most of them British, for attending a drinks party.



The Prince and Princess of Wales

Alcohol is forbidden in the strictly Islamic kingdom.

Last month a British newspaper published a confidential letter from a former British ambassador in Jeddah describing the Saudis as incompetent and untrustworthy.

The embarrassed British government failed to prevent its publication but Saudi Arabia did not protest formally.

In 1980 the Saudis, angered by the screening in Britain of a television film about the public execution of a Saudi princess for adultery, briefly cut trade and political ties with London.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has not commented on the nurses' expulsion but opposition Labour Party spokesman Donald Anderson said: "I hope this incident will be

seen as an unfortunate ripple and the prince and princess... will speedily repair any damage."

Such embarrassments have seldom marred Britain's relations with Oman, whose sultan has ruled for almost 16 years since seizing power from his cautious father, Said bin Taimour.

Oman's armed forces are largely equipped and trained by Britain. After the 1979 revolution in Iran, Sultan Qaboos signed an agreement with the United States to allow its forces to use Omani bases in a military emergency.

The Sandhurst-trained sultan has steered his people from feudal backwardness to 20th century oil-based prosperity.

Diplomats say he has met little internal opposition since he crushed a 10-year revolt in the southern province of Dhofar in 1975.

Newsweek says Peres approved Iranian deal

NEW YORK (AP) — Shimon Peres, when he was prime minister, approved Israeli assistance to the United States in its efforts to swap arms for American hostages in Lebanon, according to a report published Monday.

Newsweek, without saying where it obtained its information, said the arrangement also involved a former Israeli foreign ministry official, a former Israeli intelligence agent and an Iranian exile arms dealer.

It said three planeloads of arms worth \$10 million to \$15 million each were delivered to Iran in 1985 at U.S. expense using Israel's help. The planeloads produced the release last September of one hostage: The Rev. Benjamin Weir, Newsweek said. Later supplies of U.S.-made arms to Iran made by ship produced the releases of the Rev. Lawrence Jenco last July and David Jacobson earlier this month, according to the magazine.

The U.S. government has refused comment on reports of arms shipments to Iran. An Israeli official on Monday denied any Israeli role.

A U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Iran has been in effect since 1979. The official U.S. position on the war is neutrality. Newsweek said, the United States began thinking about approaching Iran about arms sales in the first half of 1985. It said that David Kimche, then director general of Israel's foreign ministry, suggested to Mr. Peres that Israel help the United States in dealing with Iran.

The magazine said Mr. Peres

approved of Mr. Kimche's suggestion that Jacob Nimrodi, 60, a former agent of the Israeli intelligence organisation Mossad who is now an arms dealer operating out of London and New York, participate in the deal.

Mr. Kimche then presented the proposal to then-National Security Council head Robert McFarlane, who approved it, Newsweek said.

Also participating in the arrangements, the magazine said, were Al Schwimmer, who founded Israel Aircraft Industries, and Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian exile. Newsweek said Mr. Ghorbanifar was a close friend of Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi, lives in France, has an office in West Germany and is one of Iran's prime sources of military supplies.

The first attempt to swap arms for an American hostage involved an Israeli-chartered DC-8 that flew into Tehran carrying weapons in the fall of 1985. Newsweek said. No hostage was released, however.

A second DC-8 flew from Israel to Tehran, Newsweek said, and on Sept. 14 Mr. Weir was released.

The magazine said that around Dec. 4, Mr. Kimche, Mr. Schwimmer and Mr. Nimrodi discontinued their participation and were replaced by Amir Nir, the Israeli prime minister's adviser. Under Mr. Nir's direction, Newsweek said, ships loaded with arms shuttled regularly between the Israeli port of Eilat and the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, eventually producing the release of Father Jenco.

Peres starts U.S. visit

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was to fly to the United States Monday to face a controversy over Israel's alleged involvement in reported U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Both Israeli and U.S. officials have officially denied violating a U.S. arms embargo on Iran, but some U.S. officials privately have said such sales were undertaken as part of a deal to free American hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Peres is expected to face a barrage of questions from the U.S. media on the subject, said a Foreign Ministry official who asked not to be named.

Mr. Peres is making his first trip to the United States since he swapped jobs with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir last month under a government power-sharing agreement. As premier, he met U.S. President Ronald Reagan in

Washington in September.

Mr. Peres was to meet in New York with U.S. Middle East envoy Richard Murphy to discuss regional peace contacts that are deadlocked in disagreement over who should represent the Palestinians and Arab demands for an international peace conference.

Mr. Peres also will visit Chicago but has no plans to fly to Washington during his seven-day trip, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Mr. Peres' agenda includes fund-raising speeches and dinners with Jewish organisations in New York and Chicago, the official said.

Peres has said he will seek money to help financially battered farms and rural development towns in the southern Negev desert region.

Israeli court rejects freedom bid by Demjanjuk

TEL AVIV (AP) — The supreme court has rejected an appeal for freedom from retired U.S. autoworker John Demjanjuk, whose lawyer said Israel could not prove his client is the notorious Nazi war criminal "Ivan the Terrible."

Prosecutor Michael Horowitz said the court rejected the appeal Sunday because Demjanjuk's lawyer, Mark O'Connor, failed to show up for the hearing as required by Israeli law.

Mr. O'Connor had left Israel, apparently in search of defence witnesses. He telephoned the Israeli Justice Ministry on Sunday, asking for a postponement of the hearing because he was held up in Frankfurt, West Germany.

Horowitz said.

Justice Shoshana Netanyahu denied the request but said O'Connor could refile the appeal, Horowitz said.

Demjanjuk, 65, a Ukrainian-born naturalised American from Cleveland, was indicted on Sept. 30 on four counts of "crimes against humanity" during World War II.

The charges carry a possible death penalty.

Demjanjuk was extradited from the United States last February and has been kept since then in solitary cell at the maximum-security Ayalon Prison near Tel Aviv. He was stripped of American citizenship in 1981.

Internal feuding in Iran said to have prompted Washington to open secret talks with Tehran

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Spreading factionalism within Iran's ruling circles opened the door to 14 months of secret negotiations with U.S. officials and later arms transfers to Tehran which preceded the release of three U.S. hostages from Lebanon, according to the latest issue of Time magazine.

The magazine also said Israeli businessmen with contacts in Iran told then Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in July 1985 that they believed a hostages-for-arms swap was possible.

Time said the Israelis turned to a Saudi Arabian middleman, Adnan Khashoggi, who procured a lengthy shopping list of U.S. arms from Tehran, including Hawk and aircraft missiles and their radar guidance systems, anti-tank missiles and spare parts for jet fighters.

Leading the Iranian faction willing to talk with Washington was Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, whose allies met with a secret U.S. delegation in Tehran, Time said.

Last week Mr. Rafsanjani, in a speech to parliament, said former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and four aides came to Tehran, bearing a Bible signed by President Ronald Reagan, a cake shaped like a key and several Colt revolvers.

According to Time, U.S. officials insist such a delegation did go to Tehran but that the details provided by the speaker were invented to make Washington look ridiculous.

The magazine says the administration has claimed its secret overtures were designed to produce a successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini who is less rabidly anti-American and

anti-Western.

The magazine noted that three U.S. hostages have been freed since the contacts with Iran began.

Ayatollah Khomeini said Sunday his death would not end the country's Islamic revolution.

He apparently was trying to defuse a power struggle within the clergy-led regime.

"Our enemies must understand that the Islamic republic... has been stabilised and is not dependent on any person, but on the people and the armed forces," Ayatollah Khomeini, 86, said in a speech to military men at his residence in Jamaran, north of Tehran.

The speech was carried by Tehran Radio.

Widespread reports said Ayatollah Khomeini, who had a heart attack in 1980, recently suffered one or two more attacks. Rumours that he is in declining health are common, but this time people in power seem to be taking the reports seriously.

They come at a time when academic, diplomatic and business sources say a struggle for survival is under way in Iran's leadership, nearly eight years after uprising inspired by Ayatollah Khomeini ended the reign of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

"Every day there are rumours that this and that has happened, that so-and-so has had a heart attack, that so-and-so is on his death bed. So let it be," Ayatollah Khomeini said.

"Of course, death comes to everyone, and to me too," he said.

"They (Iran's enemies) should not rejoice. This is something that happens and you will see that, God willing, the Islamic republic will remain, whether or not I stay."

The struggle for power in Iran is not a simple affair between right and left or moderates and hard-liners. Numerous groups are involved, and some switch sides frequently.

"They say one thing in the morning and another thing in the evening," said Ahmad Madani, who was defence minister in the early days of the revolution and now lives in exile in Paris.

Iran specialists say at least two hardline groups of clergy men are pitted against each other, each claiming to speak for Islam and the revolution.

The hardliners include such uncompromising figures as Seyyed Mohammad Musavi Khoeiniha, 45, who was in charge of militants who occupied the U.S. embassy in Tehran for 444 days in 1979-80 and held 52 Americans hostage.

Other hardliners are Ayatollah Ali Mesbki, head of the assembly of experts which rules on appointments to government posts, and Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Ahmad.

"Ahmad is very ambitious and feels intimidated by his father, who has reduced him to a secretary or gives him such menial jobs as acting as an intermediary between himself and the outside world," said Safa Haeri, a Paris-based Iranian journalist.

There are reports that Ahmad with the help of such hardline friends as Information Minister Mohammad Mohammadi Reyshahr, arranged for the arrest of rival hardliner Mehdi Hashemi, an aide to Ayatollah Hussein Ali Moutazeri, Ayatollah Khomeini's designated successor and trusted friend.

Ayatollah Moutazeri himself is considered a moderate, as is

Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Kani.

The exact position of Speaker Rafsanjani is not clear. Mr. Rafsanjani, 52, arguably the most powerful man in Iran after Ayatollah Khomeini, is considered a moderate, but has switched sides frequently, as has President Ali Khamenei.

Knowledgeable sources say President Khamenei recently joined the moderate camp.

One Iranian official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP Mr. Rafsanjani may have announced last week that Mr. McFarlane secretly visited Tehran to seek better relations because "too many questions were being asked by his rivals" about contacts with Americans.

Several sources said Ayatollah Khomeini remains above the fighting and is a balancing factor. Haeri, the journalist, referred to the hardline group as "the red ayatollahs," describing them as leftists who want to nationalise the private sector. Mr. Rafsanjani, who has strong backing in parliament, has succeeded in killing most of their nationalisation bills.

Experts say the moderates realise they may have been hurt by the regime's widespread arrests and executions of opponents, harsh application of Islamic law and exclusion of laymen from government affairs.

The quarrelling groups agree on one thing — that they should resume contacts with the outside world and even the United States, Mr. Madani said.

"They go on cursing America and the West," said an academic observer. But he said Iran needs the West to provide food, raw materials and weapons for its war with Iraq, now in its seventh year.

Washington Times publishes transcript of disputed interview with Chirac

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Washington Times newspaper has published a transcript of its interview with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. Mr. Chirac was quoted as saying that West German officials believed Israeli intelligence was involved in the attempted bombing of an Israeli jetliner.

Mr. Chirac has denied making the statement.

The newspaper had reported Friday that Mr. Chirac said in the interview that Syria was not involved in the April 17 attempted bombing of an El Al Israel Airlines plane in London. Mr. Chirac, the Times reported, said West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had concluded that the plot was organised jointly by Israel's Mossad intelligence service and renegade elements in Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's entourage.

The newspaper said Friday that Mr. Chirac had agreed to give the interview with Arnaud de Borchgrave, editor-in-chief of the Times, on condition that he not be quoted directly. However, the newspaper said the interview was tape-recorded with Mr. Chirac's knowledge.

The publication of the transcript of the 90-minute interview, conducted last Tuesday in Paris, came on the same day as foreign ministers from the 12 Common Market members met in London to consider sanctions against Syria advocated by

Britain.

Britain broke diplomatic relations with Syria after Nezar Hindawi, an Arab, was convicted and sentenced to 45 years in prison for allegedly attempting to use his girlfriend to smuggle a bomb onto the El Al jet at Heathrow airport.

In its transcript of the Chirac interview, the Times quoted Mr. Chirac as saying about the attempted plane bombing:

"I spoke to both Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher about it. I don't go as far as they do, but their thesis is that the Hindawi plot was a provocation designed to embarrass Syria and destabilise the Assad regime. Who was behind it? Probably people connected with the Israeli Mossad in conjunction with certain Syrian elements close to Mr. Assad who seek his overthrow. Things of this nature can be infinitely complex."

Later, Mr. Chirac was quoted as saying:

"The experts who know the Syrian ambassador who was alleged to have been part of the plot and who was expelled from Britain say it is utterly implausible, nay impossible, that he had contact with Hindawi. That Hindawi had contacts with certain members of a Syrian service is another matter."

Mr. Chirac's office in Paris issued a statement Friday denying the thrust of the original article.

"The prime minister, Mr. Jacques Chirac, says the interpretation given in statements by Mr. de Borchgrave in an article in the

Washington Times today is completely denied," the statement said.

The West German government also denied the report and Israeli officials said it was "ridiculous."

On Monday, the Times said it decided to publish the interview "after intense discussions through the weekend, between Mr. de Borchgrave and senior editors of the Times." One consideration in going ahead with publication of the transcript, the newspaper said, "was that the credibility of the Times and the reputation of its editor had been called seriously into question."

"I am a personal admirer of Mr. Chirac, but this newspaper is committed to covering the news as it occurs," Mr. de Borchgrave was quoted as saying.

The newspaper also said that during the weekend, "five separate approaches were made to Mr. de Borchgrave and the Times by intermediaries, known to Mr. de Borchgrave, who represented themselves as agents of Mr. Chirac, urging that the Times not print the transcript of the interview."

The newspaper also quoted unidentified sources within the French government as saying that if it went ahead and published the transcript, the accounts "would be denounced as a plot organised by the Unification Church and the CIA."

The Times is owned by a corporation whose officers are members of the Unification Church.

Vanunu's brother hopes for fair trial

MEDFORD, Massachusetts (AP) — The brother of Mordechai Vanunu, who is accused of leaking Israeli nuclear weapons secrets to a newspaper, says the former atomic technician betrayed Israel but should not be denied his rights.

Israel announced Sunday that Vanunu, 32, was in detention and would be tried, but denied that agents kidnapped him in England to bring him to justice.

"I appreciate the fact that Israel gave this announcement. I am happy to hear he is alive," Meir Vanunu said in a telephone interview Sunday.

"I had a few suspicions he might not be alive. Some countries do not hesitate to kill these kind of people," said Vanunu, 30, who is living in the Boston area while visiting from Israel.

"Though he was a traitor, and in Israel they see this in a very hard way, still, as a human being he deserves to get basic human rights in general," said the Hebrew University law school graduate.

He said it was "very hard" for his brother "because he's totally alone in Israel in the prison... I don't think he knows about the Times article."

Meir Vanunu's last contact with his brother was a letter he received a few days before the man vanished on Sept. 30. The letter said his brother had contacted the Sunday Times.

Meir Vanunu's last contact with his brother was a letter he received a few days before the man vanished on Sept. 30. The letter said his brother had contacted the Sunday Times.

Vanunu may get life sentence — lawyer

TEL AVIV (AP) — Mordechai Vanunu, a former nuclear technician accused of revealing Israel's atomic secrets, faces espionage charges carrying a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, the daily Davar reported Monday.

The newspaper said that Vanunu's prosecutors would not present him with charges of grave treason, which is punishable by death. The newspaper did not give a source for its information.

The government confirmed Sunday that it was holding Vanunu. His lawyer, Amnon Zichrony, told Israel television that the government's announcement "was necessary to have a regular and a fair trial, a trial whose existence would not be concealed from the public."

The country's leaders decided at a top-level meeting Sunday to reveal that Vanunu was being held at a secret prison and could face charges of spying or treason for allegedly disclosing Israel's atomic weapons capability.

The announcement put an end to almost six weeks of speculation regarding the whereabouts of Vanunu. He was last seen in downtown London on Sept. 30, five days before the Sunday Times published a lengthy article based on Vanunu's statements.

The report said Israel had produced 100 to 200 nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs, at an underground factory in southern Israel, where Vanunu worked for 10 years.

Recent Israeli press reports have suggested Vanunu is an unstable individual, and legislators demanded how he could have been allowed access to sensitive information.

"Is this just a result of Shin Bet security service malfunctioning?" asked Gula Cohen, a legislator from the right-wing Tehiya Party. He demanded Shin Bet "clean the security service of leftists... close their views to Palestinians."

Isser Harel, a former head of the Mossad, Israel's secret service, said that "if the facts that were

published about his case are true, this is a most serious" security service failure.

"The very fact that the announcement was made... would at some point oblige the government to clarify additional details," said Ehud Olmert, of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing Likud Bloc.

Simcha Dinitz of the left-leaning Labour Party said the announcement of Vanunu's arrest was justified because "it gives Israel credibility by showing that a person who broke the country's law would be sooner or later brought to trial."

A senior government official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Vanunu could face charges of treason with a maximum death penalty.

The decision to reveal Vanunu's whereabouts came at a meeting between Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Israel Radio reported.

The announcement came as a



Mordechai Vanunu

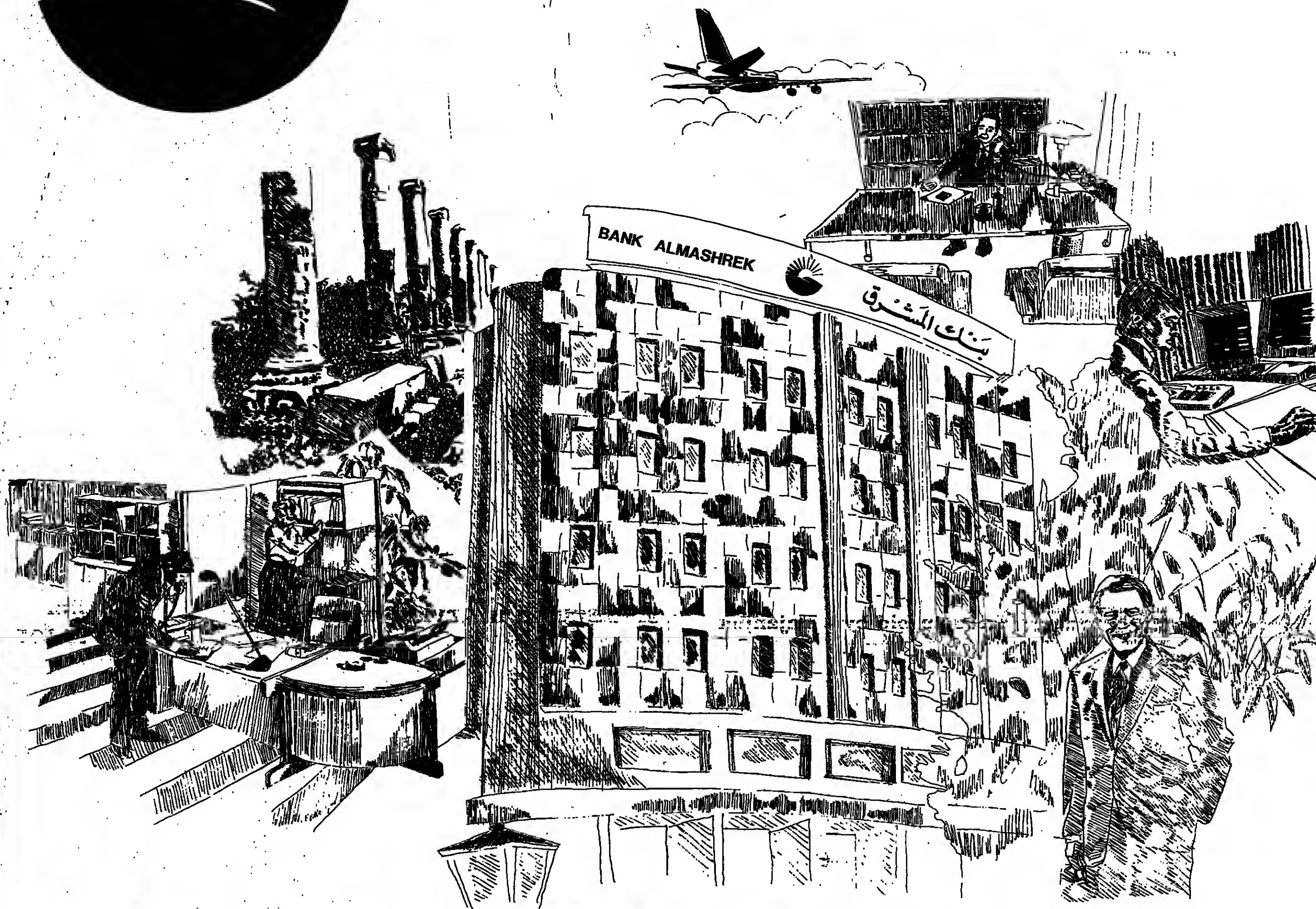
complete surprise to other ministers who participated in another government meeting Sunday, the radio reported.

Shamir's spokesman Yossi Ahimeir said the decision to speak out about Vanunu was based on "a desire to balance the wave of... (sensationalist) stories that were being published."

It also was an apparent attempt to counter some media speculations that could prove embarrassing to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.



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BECAUSE it worked, the White House went ahead and did it. "It" is none other than the trade of arms for hostages.

Middleman Israel designed and executed a project in which the U.S. sent arms to Iran in exchange for aid in freeing American hostages held in Lebanon. Details of the project are still emerging. But enough is known so far to draw some lessons from the thriller-story:

— The Reagan administration, by covertly supplying arms to Tehran, has not only dishonoured its commitments to Iraq, the rest of the Arabs and the international community. It also has been fuelling the flames of the war in the Gulf, and as such it bears a heavy responsibility for the loss of thousands of lives and material destruction on both sides.

— By negotiating with a state sponsoring terrorism, Iran, that administration has lied through its teeth to the whole world, including its own people. Furthermore, it has violated U.S. law which bans the shipment of arms to countries that support terrorism unless Congress is given prior notification.

— By negotiating with and supplying arms to Tehran, the U.S. has indeed demonstrated a duplicitous policy towards the Iran-Iraq war. And as if duplicity was not enough, the Reagan administration employed Israel as the middleman in the secret deal, thus signalling that their strategic alliance was made for all intents and purposes, and covered the whole of the Middle East region as well.

These are not all the lessons to be drawn from the so-called "McFarlane affair." Iran's direct military and other links to Israel are another big lesson that could and should be dealt with as one whole issue. So is Tehran's definite sponsorship of terrorist groups, in Lebanon and elsewhere.

But as far as the U.S. is concerned, the important thing remains that President Reagan did give in to terrorist demands and he negotiated with their sponsors directly and promptly. What is worse he did so not merely out of anxiety for the fate of the American hostages but also to influence the direction of Iranian politics. He was led to believe, evidently mistakenly, that this could be done at no extra cost to his country's credibility and without causing further destabilisation in the region.

He was wrong on both counts. The question now is what price his administration has to pay for its folly.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Parliament endorses policies

IN their replies to the speech from the throne the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament both expressed support for Jordan's policies being implemented under the guidance and directives of His Majesty King Hussein. The two replies contain a review of the King's achievements for Jordan over the past three decades and his relentless efforts to support the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the face of the Israeli enemy and the King's endeavours to bring about the liberation of Arab land. The replies pointed to the heavy responsibilities which Jordan has been shouldering on the pan-Arab and regional levels and stressed the need for maximum solidarity among the Arabs in the face of impending dangers and the conspiracies of the enemies of the Arab Nation. The replies also reflected the strong cohesion characterising the Jordanian society and also the sacred unity between the two banks; and voiced support for the King's call for unity of ranks and joint action and also for the monarch's continued endeavour to support the Iraqi people in the face of the Iranian onslaught. The two replies also expressed appreciation to the government for its continued efforts to promote economic and social progress and stressed the need for all out efforts on the part of the Jordanian citizens to achieve the national goals.

Al Distour: Parliament pledges support

THE reply to the speech from the throne presented to King Hussein by the Upper House of Parliament yesterday reflected the House's support for the policies of the Jordanian government in dealing with the political and economic changes in the Arab region. The reply also voiced the House's absolute backing for the government's efforts to extend assistance to the Arab population under Israeli occupation in the face of Israel's plans and arbitrary measures. The reply, read out before the King by the House speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, reiterated Jordan's commitment to the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and said that those resolutions ought to be implemented for the sake of the establishment of peace in the Arab region. The House expressed support for the government which is being directed by King Hussein to bring about solidarity among Arab states and to rally the Arab countries behind Iraq in its struggle to fend off Iranian acts of aggression. On the domestic front the House supported the government's economic drive to achieve social justice and economic progress through the various development projects and through promoting the function of various public organisations. The Lower House of Parliament which also sent its reply to the speech from the throne voiced appreciation to King Hussein's efforts for resolving the Palestine problem and bringing about peace and stability to the region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Deputies express allegiance

THE main features characterising the Jordanian society is the cohesion among its various groups of all walks of life and the national unity this society displays at all times and the allegiance they exhibit to the monarch. This was reflected in the replies to the speech from the throne by the Upper and the Lower Houses of Parliament. Representatives of the people pledged that this society will continue to support the King's national policies and back his efforts and his shouldering of the responsibility. The King has laid down the basics and the principles of the people's march towards progress in social and economic fields and the process the people are undertaking in this respect continues to enjoy the monarch's directives and blessings. The representatives of the people have in their replies voiced total support for the King on the pan-Arab level in trying to reconcile differences among Arab leaders and bring about true solidarity among the various countries of this Arab Nation. They also supported the government's programmes for achieving further progress for Jordan under the wise guidance of the King and with his blessings. The representatives have voiced the people's allegiance and loyalty to the King and their confidence in his wise policies to lead Jordan towards progress and prosperity.

The 1948 Arab exodus: Laying the myths to rest

By David Gilmour

The following article, reprinted from Middle East International, London, is the first of two articles re-examining the 1948 exodus of Arabs from Palestine in the light of new historical evidence from Israeli sources. David Gilmour is author of *The Dispossessed: the ordeal of the Palestinians 1917-1980*.

All argument over the Arab-Israeli conflict ultimately reverts to 1948 and the causes of the Arab exodus from Palestine. For nearly 40 years both sides have produced contrasting and irreconcilable versions of the creation of the refugee problem.

The Palestinian claim that they were deliberately expelled during a campaign in which Zionist forces committed a series of atrocities combined with skilful psychological warfare. The Israelis allege that the Arabs either left voluntarily or were ordered out by their leaders. This

before the intervention of the Arab armies. A few years later, Abba Eban told the UN that the refugee problem was "the responsibility of the Arab governments" which had created it, a charge repeated in a handbook published by the Israeli Information Service in 1967: "If the Arab states had not waged open war on Israel on the morrow of its reestablishment (sic) in May 1948, the Arab refugee issue would never have arisen."

These allegations form the basis of most subsequent Zionist propaganda on the refugee issue. In 1973 they were repeated by Samuel Katz in *Background*, a book recommended to all British MPs as "a very valuable source of reference" which would give them "a most informed understanding of the situation in the Middle East." According to Katz, "the Arab refugees were not driven from Palestine by anyone. The vast majority left, whether of their own free will or at the orders or exhortations of their leaders."

As evidence for this assertion, Katz made a number of points which might have seemed more plausible had they not been refuted many years earlier. For example, he quoted a remark allegedly made by the Greek archbishop of Galilee in spite of the fact that in 1961 the archbishop made it clear he had never made it. Similarly, he reproduced a passage from Edward Atiyah's *The Arabs* which, by omitting a sentence, gave a completely false impression of what Atiyah had written.

A more serious propagandist than Katz is Jon Kimche, who has been writing about the event ever since it took place. He has frequently pointed out that he was in Palestine in 1948 and was therefore a witness to the exodus — an advantage offset, however, by an unreliable memory which sometimes leads him to contradict what he has previously written. In 1981, for instance, Mr. Kimche related how "the Arab Higher Committee (i.e. the Palestinian leadership) had ordered the Arabs in Haifa to leave the town." But an earlier account of the Haifa exodus does not mention the Arab

Higher Committee; in that version it is the Arab League, a very different body, which gave the orders. This type of confusion suggests that his "eyewitness" evidence may not be wholly dependable.

It is worth looking closely at the "evolution" of Mr. Kimche's views on 1948 during the '50s and early '60s. In *Seven Fallen Pillars*, first published in 1950, he insisted that "there can be no question that the great mass of refugees left

...under challenge the 'mountain of independent evidence' swiftly crumbled.

their homes at a time when they were not compelled to do so, at the urging and behest of the Arab League leaders. I watched that process myself during the spring of 1948." (Watched what, one wonders? How did Mr. Kimche "watch" the Arab leaders urging the Palestinians to leave?) But in a subsequent account, published in 1960, Mr. Kimche seems less certain. After quoting a Haifa lawyer who declared that "neither the Mufti, nor the Arab Higher Executive or any other Arab leader gave any order to the Palestine Arabs to leave their homes," he mentions "evidence that the Arab leadership had encouraged the exodus, if it had not actually ordered it". Curiously, he does not give his readership the benefit of this "evidence". All he does is to mention two Arab writers in a footnote and to claim that "they provide considerable evidence to justify the assumption that such orders were given" (emphasis added). But perhaps Mr. Kimche was prudent to remain coy about these writers because one of them, Nimr Al Khathib, had in fact provided evidence to justify precisely the opposite assumption: the 12 communiqués issued by the Haifa National Committee, which Nimr Al Khathib quoted, strongly urged the Arab inhabitants not to leave.

In both of these books Mr. Kimche described a number of Zionist atrocities: terrorist attacks against Arab villages, the massacre of Deir Yassin, Moshe Dayan "shooting up" Lydda,

whose inhabitants were "herded" towards Ramallah. But he refused to accept that these and other incidents might have been responsible for the Palestinian flight. "... There is now a mountain of independent evidence," he announced in 1961, "to show that the initiative for the Arab exodus came from the Arab side and not from the Jews." Subsequently, he seems to have realised that this position was untenable even by him, and under challenge the "mountain of independent evidence" swiftly crumbled. Three weeks after the "mountain" pronouncement, Mr. Kimche pasted together a new formula. Responsibility for the Exoduses, he now suggested, should be shared between 1) "the British administration" (no evidence given); 2) the Arab leaders who "encouraged the Arabs to leave by running away themselves" (NB nothing about Arab "orders" now); 3) "the invading Arab armies" (again no evidence); and 4) "the Israelis who 'encouraged' and in some cases forced the Arabs to leave." For someone, who had previously said that there could be "no question that the great mass of refugees left their homes ... at the urging and the behest of the Arab League leaders," this represented a major shift. But it was not, alas, a genuine conversion; 20 years later, the debate largely forgotten, Mr. Kimche returned to his earlier dog-eared version.

One of the issues Kimche had

Although a great deal of evidence has been produced to discredit the broadcast theory, the myth has been continuously repeated until now.

been forced to concede was the myth of the Arab radio broadcasts. Central to the thesis that the Palestinians were ordered to leave their homeland is the allegation that the Mufti and other leaders broadcast these orders over the wireless. It is a charge regularly made by Zionist apologists including Katz and, more recently, Joan Peters in an inaccurate and shamelessly dishonest book, *From Time Immemorial*. The allegation is

invariably accompanied by a reference to an article in the *Economist* (October 2, 1948) which indeed mentioned "announcements made over the air" by the Arab Higher Committee. Twenty-five years ago, however, this article was examined by Dr. Enskine Childers who discovered that the passage was a piece of disinformation fed to the paper's correspondent who had been in Cyprus at the time. Dr. Childers had gone to Israel to search for evidence of the broadcasts. As the Israelis were unable to produce it, he decided to examine the American and British monitoring records of all Middle East broadcasts throughout 1948. He reported that "there was not a single order, or appeal, or suggestion about evacuation from Palestine from any Arab radio station, inside or outside Palestine, in 1948. There is repeated monitored record of Arab appeals, even flat orders, to the civilians of Palestine to stay put. Simultaneously, Professor Walid Khalidi checked the broadcasts monitored by the CIA in Cyprus and was unable to find "one single instance of an Arab evacuation order or a hint of such an order." Moreover, there was "an impressive stream of explicit Arab orders to the Palestinian Arab civilians to hold their ground and remain in their towns and villages."

Nonetheless, although a great deal of evidence has been produced to discredit the broadcast theory — and none whatever to support it — the myth has been continuously repeated until now. However, an Israeli historian, Benny Morris, recently published an article which should dispose of this and other legends surrounding the Arab exodus. The article is based on a report by the Israel Defense Forces intelligence branch called *The Emigration of the Arabs of Palestine in the Period 1/12/1947 — 1/6/1948* — i.e. the period during which approximately half the refugees left Palestine. The report lists all the possible causes of the exodus and concludes that 72 per cent of the refugees left as a direct result of Zionist military operations.

Others left because of "local factors," "general fear" or Zionist psychological warfare. Five per cent of the villages were said to have been "evacuated as a consequence of local Arab orders, but this was plainly not the policy

of the Arab leaders. As Dr. Morris points out, "the report goes out of its way to stress that the exodus was contrary to the political-strategic desires of both the Arab Higher Committee and the governments of the neighbouring Arab states." According to the IDF intelligence branch, "the Arab institutions attempted to struggle against the phenomenon of flight and evacuation, and to curb the waves of emigration." Consequently, Dr. Morris relates, "the Arab Higher Committee decided to impose restrictions, and issued threats, punishments, and propaganda in the radio and press to curb emigration."

The myth of the radio broadcasts fares even worse than the myth of the Arab orders. "The report," declares Morris, "makes

The (Israeli) report ... concludes that 72 per cent of the refugees left as a direct result of Zionist military operations.

no mention of any blanket order issued over Arab radio stations or through other means to Palestinians to evacuate their homes and villages. Had such an order been issued, it would without doubt have been mentioned or cited in this document; the Haganah intelligence service and the IDF intelligence branch closely monitored Arab radio transmissions and the Arabic press."

After such a devastating analysis from a source so authoritative and well-placed, how much is left of the thesis so frequently trotted out by Mr. Kimche and his fellows? Very little, apparently: according to Dr. Morris, the IDF intelligence report "thoroughly undermines the traditional official Israeli 'explanation' of a mass flight ordered or 'invited' by the Arab leadership for political strategic reasons." Perhaps the only thing that stands up in the various Kimche versions is that reluctant admission extorted from him after his "mountain" of evidence had collapsed, that the Israelis "encouraged" and in some cases forced the Arabs to leave."

Bush war cripples development, economic recovery in Mozambique

By James F. Smith

The Associated Press

MASHAVA, Mozambique — A decade-old hush war is the core of the crisis facing the Marxist government of new President Joaquim Chissano as he tries to reverse years of hardship for 13.4 million Mozambicans.

The insurgency has ravaged the government's social and economic development programmes since independence from Portugal in 1975. The rebel goal apparently is to turn a hungry and demoralised population against the central government.

Relief workers, diplomats and Mozambican officials paint a picture of rural devastation from rebel attacks against factories, mines, schools and clinics.

Women who want to have their babies at the new Mashava maternity clinic must deliver in the daytime. The 29-bed clinic, in this suburb 15 kilometres west of the capital, closes at night for fear of attacks by rebels.

The government says rebel tactics include random attacks on civilian buses, the kidnapping of trained professionals, and cutting the noses and ears off peasants who cooperate with the government or resist pressures to join the rebels.

Up to 12,000 Zimbabwean troops are helping Mozambique's battered 18,000-man army to combat the insurgency and keep

transport routes open from the sea to landlocked Zimbabwe. Last month the rebels declared from their Lisbon office that their war would expand to Zimbabwe as well.

The Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, emerged with the help of the then white-minority government in Rhodesia. When Rhodesia became a majority-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, Mozambique says South Africa took over support of the anti-Marxist rebels.

South Africa denies Mozambican assertions it has continued to aid the rebels since it signed a peace treaty with the late Mozambican President Samora Machel in 1984.

Estimates of Renamo numbers are uncertain. So are casualty figures, though the government has claimed as many as 100,000 have been killed in 10 years.

The government says between 500,000 and a million people have been displaced by the fighting, and about 300,000 people have fled into neighbouring countries.

United Nations officials in Maputo said between 40,000 and 60,000 have fled into Malawi in recent weeks following an influx of Renamo troops from Malawi into Mozambique for a new offensive.

The government estimates the losses from the war and its spinoff amounts to \$4 billion over the last decade.

It says industrial output has

plunged 37 per cent since 1981, partly because of the fighting. And it says hundreds of millions of dollars in revenues from Indian Ocean ports have been lost because of severed roads and rail lines.

About 500 schools have been destroyed by rebels, and the number of primary schools has fallen by 40 per cent in five years, according to official figures.

The United Nations Children's Fund, which offers programme for

teacher training, now can reach just seven of the country's 17 teacher colleges because of the insurgency, said director Marta Mauras.

Spending on health rose in seven years from 4.6 per cent of the national budget to 11.5 per cent in 1982. By last year, the figure dropped to 8 per cent, while 42 per cent of the budget went for defence.

The disruption of transport, to the point where only military

convoys can reach many areas, has retarded the government's Western-style economic and farming reforms.

But the war prevented increased farm output from getting to city markets. Reopened mines and plantations were attacked and foreign investors were wary of risking capital.

The drought of the early 1980s subsided last year, although signs of renewed drought are increasing. The government estimates 3.9 million people are at risk of famine, largely because of rebel disruptions, nearly back to the 1983 figures when 10,000 died of hunger.

Western analysts contend that Renamo has a growing military structure but little in the way of political ideology beyond an anti-government stance. Despite their widespread operations, the guerrillas permanently control and administer no territory.

The Renamo leader is Afonso Dalakama, who took over the rebel movement in 1979. He had been a Frelimo officer in the last two years of the war against Portuguese rule.

He claimed he fled to Rhodesia in 1976 to join anti-Frelimo forces because the party had shifted toward a tougher Marxist stance and because his family was harassed over tribal disputes. The government said he fled because he was involved in corruption.

Mozambique relies on the Soviet Union for most military

aid. The United States came close to providing some token military support, but Congress balked at helping to fight an insurgency that calls itself anti-Marxist.

One diplomat said rebel tactics have backfired in some areas, turning peasants against them.

"There has been more and more brutality. Church people talk about terrible brutality, and that wasn't the case before," he said.

He said distress over rural hardship has not translated into support for the rebels, in part because right-wing white Portuguese, former settlers in Mozambique, are among Renamo's spokesmen in Lisbon.

But another diplomat said, "Renamo would not have been able to get a toehold if the government had not tried to impose a wholly new system on the rural areas. The traditional pillars of rural life were knocked away. ... That kind of situation creates ideal conditions for banditry."

Still, he added, "There is no doubt that Renamo gets enormous help from outside." Neither diplomat was willing to be identified further.

The war remains obscure for many in the capital, Maputo, which so far has escaped most of the conflict. Security in the south around Maputo has improved, according to residents, and blackouts from rebel attacks on power lines have ceased.

Anglo-Irish accord — what it has achieved in a year

By Paul Majendie

Reuter

HILLSBOROUGH, Northern Ireland — One year ago the world focused hopefully on this sleepy little country town as British and Irish leaders sought to bring the curtain down on that tragedy in endless acts, Northern Ireland.

The media circus arrived en masse to disrupt Hillsborough's rural calm and witness British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Irish counterpart Garret Fitzgerald signing a landmark accord giving the *Irish Republic* for the first time a limited say in how the strife-torn province is run.

Now, 12 months later, the sectarian killings go on and the one-million-strong Protestant majority remains implacably opposed to the accord, aimed at ending the cycle of violence that has plagued Northern Ireland ever since it was set up when Britain

partitioned Ireland in 1921.

But London and Dublin point proudly to the basic framework of the accord — regular meetings between ministers to iron out contentious issues — and argue that it is holding up.

This year, 56 people have died in vicious sectarian clashes between Protestants and the 500,000-strong Catholic minority. That is already two more than the total for 1985 but a far cry from the horrors of the early 1970s when up to 90 people a month were being gunned down.

More than 2,500 people have died in almost 20 years of sectarian violence which, on a per capita basis, almost equals the total casualties for the American civil war.

That abiding legacy of hatred clearly continues with the British army and Ulster police being challenged on the ground by the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to drive Britain

out of Ireland altogether.

The Anglo-Irish agreement, signed on Nov. 15 last year, was aimed at isolating the IRA by involving Dublin in the search for a working relationship between Protestants and Catholics.

But the Protestants were enraged at the thought of giving up any power to the Irish Republic and have fought to wreck the accord — with very mixed results.

The 12-month combined campaign by the hardline Democratic Unionist Party, led by flamboyant priest-politician Ian Paisley, and the more moderate official Unionist Party under Jim Molyneux has made little impact — apart from leaving the Protestant community hopelessly divided.

They are not only divided over what tactics to use, constitutional or violent, but are also seriously split over what political alternatives to put forward to replace the accord.

The main thrust of their campaign has been to disrupt local government by making the councils they control unworkable.

Both unionist parties have agreed to hold a mass rally in Belfast on November 15 but other differences have emerged with Paisley talking of mobilising a citizens' army and Molyneux hinting he may return to the House of Commons, ending a unionist protest boycott of the London parliament.

The agreement sought to give a platform to moderates but the reverse seems to have happened with the steady rise of Paisley's deputy Peter Robinson, who faces assault charges in the Irish Republic after extreme protestants staged a cross-border raid this summer.

Reviewing the past 12 months, Fitzgerald has acknowledged progress has been "less rapid than I would have liked" and he is obviously

disappointed that there has been no reform of Northern Ireland's court system.

In a bid to boost the confidence of the Catholic minority in the legal system, he had sought replacement of the one-judge, no jury system by three-judge courts. The British judiciary balked at that and Thatcher said no.

Fitzgerald has said a major preoccupation for his government in northern affairs is elimination of the IRA.

For in Dublin his coalition government and its waver-thin majority faces another major headache — Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, has decided to end its 65-year-old boycott of the Irish parliament and take up any seats won in the next election, due within a year.

Both London and Dublin argue that cross-border security has been improved and the Catholic minority's grievances recognised.

An international aid fund, set up with U.S., Canadian and New Zealand dollars, will help to boost economic projects on both sides of the border as the unemployment rate in Northern Ireland climbs beyond 20 per cent.

Nicholas Scott, Britain's minister of state in the province, seeks to put a historical perspective on the accord, arguing "we are not in a 100-metre sprint, we are in a long distance race."

That all started in this prosperous and picturesque town set in the rolling hills of county down. Its neatly tended streets are a far cry from the burned-out ghettos of Belfast but there are ever present reminders that strife abounds even in this backwater.

Remote control cameras scan the main street outside Hillsborough castle, country residence of the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, and all parking is banned in the town centre in case car bombs are planted there.

Jordan Development Conference

Arab bankers, financiers express interest in five-year programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) on Monday renewed a pledge to financially support Jordan in its endeavours to implement the 1986-1990 five-year national development plan.

AFESD board chairman Dr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that funds will also go towards implementing various development projects in the Israeli-held Arab territories to enable the Arab inhabitants resist Israel's arbitrary measures. AFESD has in the past financed economic projects in the occupied territory and is ready to again extend all possible help in this direction, Dr. Hamad said.

Dr. Hamad commended Jordan's experiments in economic and social fields, despite the difficulties caused by the 1967 occupation of the West Bank. He said Jordan has been striving to lay a solid economic basis and achieve prosperity. Dr. Hamad also said that AFESD hopes to stimulate international interest in implementing economic projects in the occupied Arab lands.

Referring to joint Arab economic action, Dr. Hamad said there can be no alternative to close cooperation in this respect. Jordan, for its part, has been striving to achieve that goal and the country's five-year national plans provide for economic integration with other Arab

countries, he continued. He said Jordanian agricultural products should be marketed in Gulf countries and that petrochemical products of oil producing countries should be sold to other non-oil-producing nations, such as Jordan.

"Conference a success"

Interviewed by Petra, Mr. Naser Fidda, director of operations at the AFESD, expressed the view that the Jordanian five-year plan will receive support and backing from all institutions. Mr. Fidda said that the three-day conference, which has just been concluded, was totally successful because there were objective discussions on all subjects included in the plan.

Another participant at the conference, Mr. Fao Farouk Youssef from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said that all Arab funds and financial institutions displayed an interest in supporting Jordan's five-year plan and will certainly extend financial help towards its implementation. The conference has succeeded in embodying the objectives of the five-year plan and it focused attention on the plan's different projects, including those to be implemented in the occupied Arab territory, Mr. Youssef noted.

Mr. Fuad Mulla Hussein, under secretary of the Ministry of Planning in Kuwait also attended the conference and said that the

deliberations reviewed Jordan's development projects and also presented an outline of the country's achievements in social and economic development. He told Petra that the previous Jordanian five-year plan was ambitious and accomplished with success and that the present five-year plan was more realistic and he voiced his view that it would also be achieved with success.

Dr. Shafiq Al Akhras, board chairman of the Saudi Bank in Paris, said that the new five-year plan is a serious effort to promote Jordan's national economy. Dr. Akhras expressed the view that Jordan's efforts will win favourable response from financial institutions to invest in the country's different projects.

Gaza businessman says plan renews peoples' hope

Mr. Issam Al Sha'awa, representing businessmen from Gaza Strip, hailed the Jordanian — sponsored development plan for the occupied territories as "ambitious" and one that has brought hope to the people of the Israeli-held Arab land.

He said that the people of the occupied Arab territories voice their deep appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince

Hassan for their continued concern and help to them and for allowing West Bank products to be marketed in Arab countries.

The people of the Gaza Strip depend for a living on citrus fruits and the Jordanian plan has ample provisions for promoting this sector in order to stimulate the economy in the occupied territory, he said. The new plan is bound to breathe life in the Gaza Strip since already 40,000 people in that strip are unemployed now that many have returned home from the Gulf countries, Mr. Sha'awa continued.

Dr. Usama Al Ansari from the International Arab Bank in London said that the new five-year plan is comprehensive and should be given support and backing so that its projects can be implemented successfully.

He said that most Arab and international organisations approached for funds have responded favourably after studying the plan. "Recently, I met with representatives of the occupied territories and heard their favourable views about the Jordanian plans for stimulating economy in their territory, Dr. Ansari said. He added that the West Bank plan is aimed at strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under Israeli rule and therefore ought to win support and backing from all Arab states and financial organisations.

Crown Prince lauds deliberations

(Continued from page 1)

occupation and the fact that 50 per cent of the population was under the age of 15, that almost all presented initiatives "faced either rejection or violence."

"This situation," the Prince said, "is a clear indication that the people inside the territories lack confidence in initiatives, promises and in everything they hear of." Commenting on critical press reports on the plan, Prince Hassan said that when Jordan launched the plan it did not aim at making "a controversial press item." He expressed regret that "the media dimension has overshadowed the Palestinian dimension of the programme."

The Crown Prince also referred to the government's decision, announced on Sunday, to allocate JD 10 million for development projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in addition to earmarking a sum of JD 4.8 million to be spent on emergency projects in the occupied territories.

The Crown Prince said Jordan's support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people was not a new step. Jordan has been spending an amount of JD 12 million every year since 1967 to pay the wages of government employees and to support Arab municipalities, he said.

Jordan's total allocations to the West Bank and Gaza Strip amount to 25 per cent of the total amount needed each year for implementing the five-year development plan for the occupied territories, he said.

"I can say that no other Arab country has done what we have done to maintain the Arab Palestinian identity of people living under the occupation and of the occupied lands," Prince Hassan said.

Referring to press criticism charging that Jordan's plan for the occupied territories was an extension of the U.S.-sponsored "Marshall plan," Prince Hassan said the scheme was simply a "developmental service for the Arab citizen."

"The occupation has not ended yet, and the Marshall plan came at the end of the occupation as a process of reconstruction," he said.

The plan was an attempt to do "hard things with a bare minimum to develop the Arab identity on the basis of trying to gradually edge forward on developing Arab freedom, given the constraints of occupation," said Prince Hassan in response to a question.

Jordan, he said, is cooperating with West Bank and Gaza Strip citizens on projects with developmental feasibility thereby "clearing any doubt that the Kingdom's allocations for the occupied territories were being spent on certain parties or groups."

"Any attempts to distort the socio-economic aspects of the development plan for the occupied territories is only serving Israel's socio-economic and political goals there," he added.

In replying to questions the Crown Prince spoke candidly about constraints on carrying out the development programme and prospects for Jordan's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

He said that the programme differed from the methods previously followed by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories. The programme constituted a comprehensive approach and was not aimed at support of individual groupings, he pointed out.

"There is a difference between a modus operandi of an arbitrary assistance programme to individual groupings and one which aims at providing a comprehensive programme to improve production in the territories," he said.

When a question was raised about the risk that the money channelled would create a class which would benefit from the continuation of the occupation of the territories, Planning Minister Taher Kanaan, who was delegated several times to clarify issues to the journalists by the Crown Prince, explained that the plan was drawn up "to prevent such a situation from emerging."

Dr. Kanaan said the fact the plan was focused on financing productive projects and not individuals would ensure that such a condition shall not ensue since "the programme will not lead to increase the income of a group of people."

Prince Hassan disagreed with suggestions that channelling money to the territories would

lead to the weakening of national commitment on the part of the people in the territories. He said that the idea was to preserve the Arab identity and to help deal with the daily realities of occupation.

In an earlier remark, the Crown Prince said that such a development programme would actually "strengthen the people's civic sense," which some experts had said, the people in the territories had started losing.

He explained that the plan was based on developing institutions in the territories. "The whole plan hinges on the development of institutions and institutional dialogue between East and West Bank organisations," he said.

In reply to a question about the PLO's position and role in the plan, Prince Hassan said the PLO was invited to participate in the conference but did not attend. Instead, he said, the PLO chose to send a delegation to join in a dialogue with the Israeli left. "If the PLO wants to set the rules, then they should play the game by the rules," he said.

He said that the PLO had earlier gone ahead with Jordan on the plan and the aim was "to go together to an international peace conference." But then the PLO opted out and Jordan had to resume its responsibilities towards the people in the occupied territories," he said.

Jordan broke off political coordination with the PLO leadership when the latter refused to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 on its own as a basis for peace negotiations within the framework of an international peace conference.

The Crown Prince said differences between Jordan and the PLO's approaches towards dealing with the Palestinian question were based on:

— Jordan chose the international conference to "reveal all the cards and the intentions of the parties involved."

— It chose to introduce a realistic and comprehensive programme that aims at regulating development of the occupied territories.

Prince Hassan, however, did not completely close the door to the resumption of dialogue with the PLO.

"The invitation is still open for a dialogue on this subject (the 'programme')," he said.

Asked about the result of a survey conducted in the territories last summer which showed that the PLO enjoyed the support of around 97 per cent of the population while Jordan had a little more than three per cent, Prince Hassan said: "We are not in a popularity race with anyone."

But, he added, if the people in the territories emphasised the role of the PLO as their natural representative it did not conflict with the Jordanian policy "since the government has reiterated that it recognises the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Participants at the development conference and journalists raised questions on the prospects for the implementation of the five-year plan under conditions imposed by the Israeli occupation.

In reply to these questions, both the Crown Prince and Dr. Kanaan made the following explanations: — The programme should not be conceived as a plan that should be implemented at once and as a whole. What it did was to outline the priorities in terms of areas which were in dire need of development. It is an attempt at regulating the channelling of funds so that it would lead to developing productive structures and bodies in all the major sectors of the social and economic life of the territories.

— Despite the Israeli occupation and its restrictive measures, the people have mostly managed, through arduous and daily struggle, to continue with their economic activities. Thus, there has always been a scope for movement even under the occupation. The only difference is that the five-year plan will provide a guideline highlighting and outlining the need for development projects on which the economic activities of the people of the territories should focus on. Furthermore, the programme will provide the necessary financial aid in a systematic way for activities that the people would have carried out anyway.

— The programme is aimed at probing the limits to which the Jordanian government can push in its attempt to arrest the deterioration of the



On the means to be adopted in order to ensure an effective follow-up process on the conference conclusions, "Prince Hassan said that Jordan would continue dialogue with Arab, regional, international and friendly countries as well as all those whose showed their readiness to shoulder total responsibility and commitment."

"We shall also focus on the regional position of Jordan, in terms of strengthening pan-Arab economic integration in the future," the Crown Prince said.

He pledged that Jordan would also continue its dialogue with the EC and the Organisation of Arab Economic Development (OAED).

The Prince reiterated that the conference was not a pledging conference. "The basic point was to show the importance of Jordan's pivotal role in developing intra-Arab and inter-regional as well as international relationship based on Jordan's role as a centre of economic excellence, and optimising its investment facilities and manpower," he said.

"It appears to me that the trilateral relationship — of Jordan, the region and the international community — which was discussed during the conference is the ultimate module for economic cooperation between those who have the technical and technological expertise (the West) and those who have investment facilities and raw materials (the region)," he said.

"We should not look for immediate revenues or to set forward immediate plans which imply day-to-day achievements. Rather, we should plan for the long term and for our forthcoming generations," Prince Hassan added, indicating that Jordan would coordinate with the Arab states and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on how to use the preferential trade relationship between Jordan and the EC countries to support Jordan's central position as a regional trade centre.

— Through the programme Jordan is trying to find instruments for development of the territories and support the people's efforts and struggle to overcome the constraints imposed by the occupation.

"We would like to see these instruments develop and the people continuing to probe the restraints on the exercise of their freedom," explained Prince Hassan.

Dr. Kanaan said Jordan was aware that the process could lead up to "a confrontation" with the occupation authorities.

"We are mounting a peaceful offensive. It will reach a point of confrontation, which we hope will recede with the help of international support we are building up for this offensive," he said.

"Once the support starts and when our people's resilience starts manifesting itself, then we start reaching the frontiers where the occupation is going to start confronting the situation," he said.

Answering another question, Dr. Kanaan said that a major remark over Jordan's development plan as indicated by a number of participants was that achieving an annual growth in the gross domestic product at five per cent was a bit "too ambitious" considering the present situation and that the growth in GDP achieved during the last three years was 4.2 per cent.

This argument over describing the plan as too ambitious "is unfair," since the past three years cannot be taken as an example of economic slowdown, while neglecting (to consider) the two decades of continuous economic growth and progress during which Jordan secured the highest rate of economic growth in the world. "On the contrary, all participants agreed that the plan's framework, plans, goals and components were in real harmony and reflected a realistic projection of Jordan's development efforts," the planning minister added.

Experts stress need to link science and technology with development needs

By Rana Sabbagh and Najwa Najjar

Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — The fifth working session "science, technology and economic development" discussed policies to institutionalise the transfer of science and technology, and to enhance the role of academic institutions and research centres in the development process. The conference stressed the need to fit research and development better with Jordan's national economic needs.

Jordan has succeeded in building up its infrastructure of science and technology through a nationwide modern school education regime and a versatile university system, according to the working paper of the session. It has succeeded also in absorbing technology via various means, including the large population of Jordanian professionals and students who take their expertise throughout the world and who form an important technological link between Jordan and the rest of the world.

In addition universities and specialised research institutions are active in sending large numbers of Jordanians abroad on scholarships for higher training, according to the paper. Through their contacts with leading foreign institutions, these institutions help in keeping the flow of scientific and technological information in the country growing.

Jordan's plans have given special attention to the role of engineers in the development of the country. As of September, 1986, the total number of Jordanian engineers exceeded 17,000, according to the paper. The paper also described how many engineers who work in neighbouring countries have become a valuable asset to the Kingdom because of the role they play as vehicles of technology transfer.

The working session stressed the need for Jordan's scientific community to increase contacts with the international scientific community, such as participating in meetings, seminars and refresher courses, and working periodically in internationally respected research centres. Accordingly, Jordan has been, and should continue to be, active in participating in various international, regional and local conferences on science and technology.

Conferences, symposiums and seminars are bringing to Jordan information and scientific data, and fostering dialogue on many issues of science and technology and their application to developmental needs.

The world is now entering the information age and Jordan is moving towards establishing itself as a service base for information technology. Due to Jordan's geopolitical location in the Arab region, its suitable infrastructure, its free market economy, its political and economic stability, as well as its diversified and flexible education system, it has great potential for advancing science

and technology in the area, the paper stressed.

The conference suggested that the industrial application of research and development be actively promoted. Recently, the government set up a national committee on science and technology as an intermediate step to establishing a national foundation for science and technology. The foundation will be the official government body for formulating policy, defining priorities, stimulating research and development, and through funding, steering research activities toward priorities areas in national economic development.

Despite the continuous efforts at developing domestic science and technology capabilities, this sector of the economy still suffers from various bottlenecks, according to the working paper. These bottlenecks result from the need to formulate standards and codes of practice to monitor compliance, and to establish the appropriate framework to ensure quality control of materials and products. The sector also suffers from the lack of detailed and updated scientific and technological information, and there is an urgent need to subscribe to specialised global information networks, the conference concluded.

The higher education system also faces some problems which have a bearing on scientific progress in the country.

A major problem is the often incompatibility between employment opportunities and specialisation offered at higher institutions.

Planning efforts for the medium and long term, should concentrate on building a science and technology environment which includes training of appropriately skilled manpower in science, devising conclusive policies, and establishing an institutional set-up to achieve this coordination. The role of universities and the Royal Scientific Society in applied research was stressed by the conference participants.

In the field of education and training, the paper suggested that special programmes for training, retraining, and refresher courses should be provided by universities in Jordan for professionals in the fields of science and applied science. The paper suggested that the programmes fit qualifications of individuals with national needs.

In-service training should be done at all levels of Jordan's industry, and institutions should disseminate scientific and technological innovations and information to the public.

Education

The subject of education was also discussed in another working session dedicated to the development of human resources.

The session also discussed the goals of education as outlined in the 1986-1990 development plan. The plan aims at raising enrolment in compulsory education from 90 per cent to 94 per cent, reducing failure and truancy from 5.65 per cent to under 3.19 per cent, improving the academic and financial status of teachers.

expanding school buildings and reconstructing school curricula and textbooks in various stages.

Musarrat El Rawi, the Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) assistant director, said the plan gave little attention to lowering illiteracy rate among the elderly and to pre-school education.

Mr. Rawi suggested that giving due attention to kindergarten education could reduce the level of illiteracy and failure at school.

Education Minister Thoulkan Hindawi said Jordan was in the process of introducing computers and technology to all secondary, public schools and, at a later stage, all preparatory schools.

Mr. Hindawi said the government would allow the private sector to operate kindergartens and nurseries under close supervision. He added that illiteracy was less than 28 per cent in Jordan and the five-year plan proposed solutions to further reducing it through tackling truancy and strengthening the compulsory education system.

Mr. Hindawi expressed hope that 40 per cent of the total school graduates would go into vocational specialisations to strike a balance between academic graduates and professionals.

The session also probed into Jordan's higher education system and some conferees expressed pessimism over the increasing number of graduates.

Higher Education Minister Nassereddine Al Assad said there was no structural imbalance in the amount of students attending Jordanian universities, since 17.4 per cent of the 29,300 students this year were enrolled in the Kingdom's four universities.

Dr. Assad added that the imbalance in higher education stemmed from students attending the country's community colleges and those who left Jordan to study abroad.

The majority of unemployed workers are community college graduates and students who have studied abroad, said Dr. Assad. He promised that his ministry was exerting all possible efforts to solve problems in the labour market.

He said Jordan lacked specialised university professors and qualified personnel to set up the country's scientific base. In 1984, there were 2,000 Jordanian holders of masters degrees and doctorates, he said.

Another session of the conference on Sunday was devoted to science, technology and their relationship to development.

Prince Hassan emphasised the importance of cooperation between industries and research centres in universities and venture capitals in financing technological research.

Participants discussed some approaches and policies to institutionalised transfers of science and technology, means of enhancing the role of academic institutions and research centres in the development process as well as methods of strengthening interaction between scientific organisations and agro-industrial businesses and service activities.

Delegates

(Continued from page 1)

intra-regional, inter-regional, and international cooperation — that economic and social disparities in Jordan and the region would be reduced. In addition, the report noted that Arab economic integration, a balance in growth, social growth and stability were emphasised by the King in his speech to the conference, and that he reviewed means to enhance national capabilities, fields of cooperation, regional groupings, areas for investment and factors governing the previous development plan. The conditions in the occupied territories and the need to alleviate the plight of the Palestinians living under occupation were also discussed by the King, the report said.

Dr. Imam referred to the components and general framework of the development plan as outlined to the conference by Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan. He said that the drafted plan extensively reviewed the development achievements that have taken place in the Kingdom, including comparative experiences in the region, in spite of the obstacles posed by Israel and monetary problems resulting from the recession in oil rich countries. Dr. Kanaan's statement said that planners were fully aware of the importance of the human component, science and technology, and the necessary balance between both for the success of the plan.

Complementarity was stressed in all theories on development, he continued. He added that although the five per cent gross domestic product (GDP) rate may seem ambitious, but it in fact reflects the awareness of the plan and its ability to adapt to the changing de facto situation.

Stabilising monetary policy, regional economic balance and regional cooperation were also highlighted in the presentation with special attention given to agriculture, especially in view of food shortages in some areas in the Arab World.

On the occupied territories, Dr. Imam briefly reviewed the economic and social conditions under which Palestinians are forced to live in the occupied territories and said that the plan would regulate the development efforts taken by the Jordanian government, despite Israeli control. He also noted that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan had pointed out that there was now an opportunity to improve the situation and that the plan had been accepted by West Bankers attending the conference, including Bethlehem Mayor Elias Frej.

The provisions in the plan which aim at moving towards Arab regional integration were also outlined in the concluding summary as being: developing Arab trade; freeing transit trade and respecting agreements in this field; launching joint ventures and consolidating export capacity; promoting investment, especially in the private sector; developing an Arab financial market; providing a data base and giving Arab citizens the freedom to reside and work freely in the Arab World.

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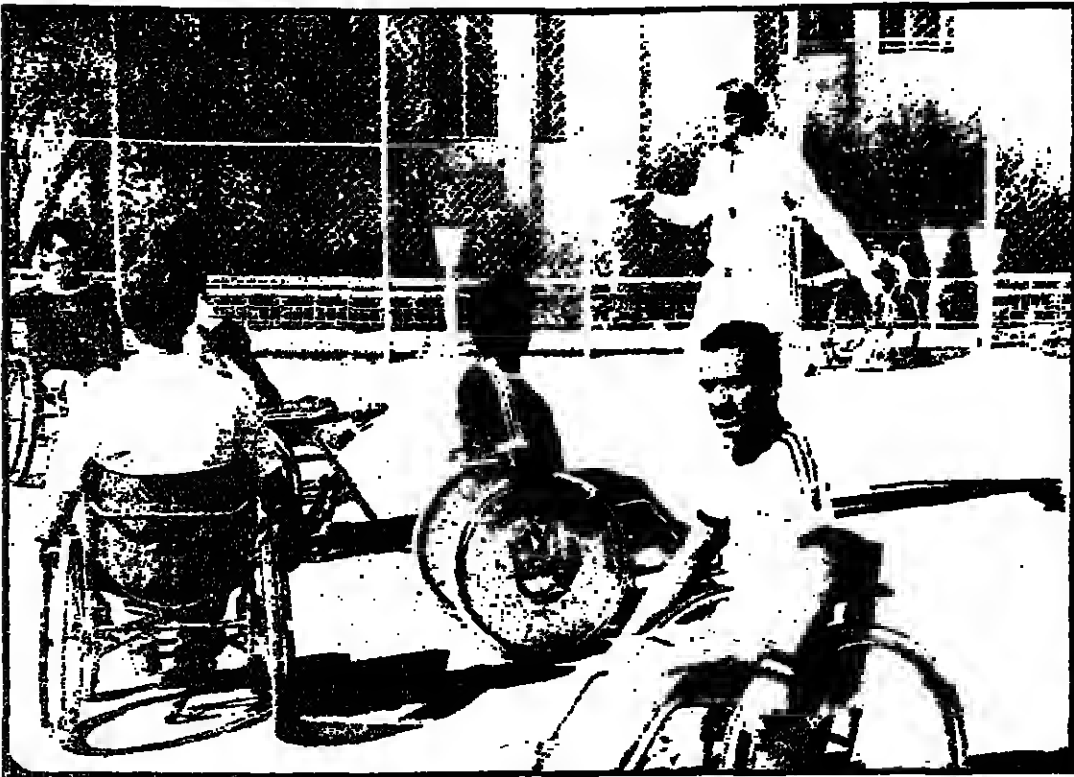
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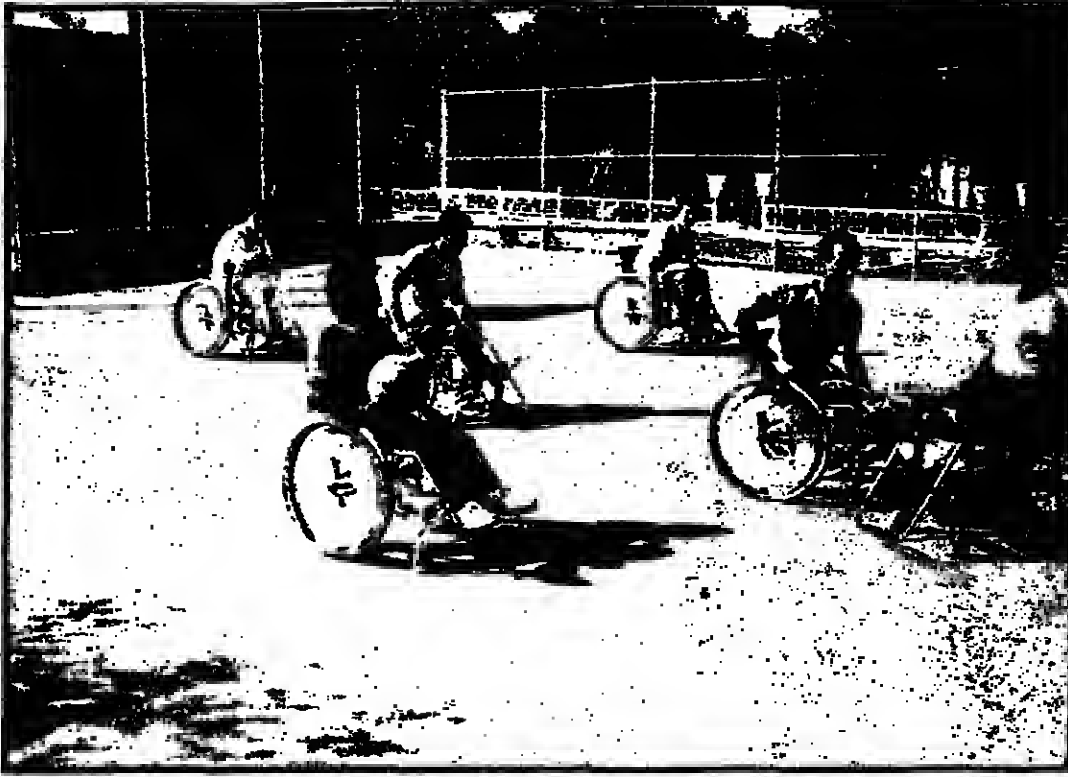
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Volunteer Robert Grage coaches team in wheelchair basketball at Al Hussein Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.



Volunteers Steve Symonds (rear left) and Wade Dueitt (rear centre) make up a side in wheelchair basketball team at Al Hussein Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

Young U.S. volunteers extend help, gain experience in special education

By Mary Phillips
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — If you visit the Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) Centre for Special Education at Al Bneyat, or the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped, you may notice a number of young Americans there, helping in classes and at therapy sessions, teaching sports and recreational subjects.

They are students from Ambassador College in the United States, part of a project financed by the Ambassador Foundation that has been sending students to Jordan each year since 1982.

Both the college and the foundation are funded by the Worldwide Church of God, an international church of some 80,000 members, well known for its publication of the *Plain Truth* magazine, and for its broadcasts and telecasts of "The World Tomorrow".

The Ambassador Foundation is currently running student projects in several countries worldwide, including Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand, though the Jordan project is the only one involving the handicapped.

The foundation first became involved in Jordan in 1982 when its founder and chairman, Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, Pastor General of the Worldwide Church of God, visited Jordan at the invitation of Crown Prince Hassan. During his visit he was taken to the YWMA Centre for Special Education at Al Bneyat. Impressed by the work of the centre, he asked whether he could offer any assistance. It was suggested that he might send a specialist in vocational training for the mentally handicapped. He promptly responded by sending, that autumn, Mr. Richard Webber, an industrial arts teacher with a background in vocational training, to help set up a vocational section at the centre. With the aid of funds from the National Committee for the Year of the Handicapped, a workshop

equipped with woodworking machinery was set up, and students at the centre began to learn vocational skills such as woodwork, craft, and furniture making. The section was soon selling desks, tables and bookcases made by the students to other schools and institutions.

The next stage in the project was the arrival in autumn 1983 of 8 student-volunteers from Ambassador College to help at the YWMA centre at Al Bneyat as assistants and teaching aides. It worked so well that they were also introduced to the Al Hussein Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped, where they helped to teach vocational skills, English, music and sports. They have since become involved in the Sports Federation for the Handicapped, and in other centres in Amman, including the School for the Blind in Shmeisani.

Since 1983, a group of volunteers from the college have come to Jordan each year.

The original campus of the college and the headquarters of the Ambassador Foundation is at Pasadena, Southern California, and there is now a sister campus at Big Sandy in Texas. The college was originally conceived as an institution for the preparation of ministers and others required to fill the personnel needs of the Worldwide Church of God, though many of its graduates also join the secular job market. It is essentially a theological college, firmly based on the study of the Bible, and all B.A. students major in theology. But there is also a strong emphasis on liberal arts such as English and public speaking.

The college motto, "Recapture True Values," expresses its philosophy: It aims to teach its students not just how to make a living but how to live. Perhaps its fundamental teaching is what its founder, Herbert W. Armstrong, called "the way to give" — the spirit of brotherly love, cooperation, serving and sharing — as opposed to "the way of get" — greed and self-interest — which, he believed, was at the root of all

the world's troubles.

It is in this spirit that the volunteers came to Jordan. In the words of Richard Webber, their project leader: "They are here to learn how to serve."

This year there are 11 volunteers in Amman: nine Americans and two Canadians. They work from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., dividing their time between the YWMA centre at Al Bneyat and the Al Hussein Centre. Though many of them have some previous experience of voluntary work with the mentally and physically handicapped back home, they are untrained, and a significant part of their time is spent working as assistants to the trained staff at the centres, helping in classes, and in recreational and therapy sessions.

If any of them has a particular skill or speciality they have plenty of opportunity to share it. Judy Kuleza, from New York, has musical talents, and has received an enthusiastic response from students at the Al Hussein Centre for her offer to teach them to play the organ. Tim Lindholm, who happens to be a wiring and plumbing expert, has carried out most of the wiring and plumbing work at the YWMA's new sheltered workshop for the mentally handicapped at the Sahab Industrial Estate. Robert Gnage, a keen sportsman, is coaching a very competent wheelchair basketball team at the Al Hussein Centre to take part in the special games for the handicapped in Amman later this year.

A great deal of the volunteers' work is on the extra curricular and recreational side, thus easing the workload of the trained staff of the centres, and adding an extra dimension to the lives of the handicapped students. They are particularly involved in sports and are helping to prepare teams to take part in both the Special Olympics for the Mentally Handicapped at Notre Dame, Indiana, and in the Special Games for the Handicapped here in Amman. One volunteer, Bill Green, works full-time as coordinator for the Sports Federation for the handicapped. Last year, two volunteers helped four young blind girls from the School for the Blind to attain the Bronze Level of the Crown Prince's Award. This involved coaching them in sports, and accompanying them on an expedition to the Jordan Valley. This year, several of the volunteers will be helping handicapped participants in the award.

Finance and future prospects

All the volunteers' travel and living expenses are paid for by the foundation, and they also receive a small amount of pocket money. Their transport in Amman is a van donated by the YWMA.

Due to the high cost of living in Jordan, this project is proving to be the most expensive of all the foundation's international projects. And with the death of Mr. Armstrong last January, the present leadership is having to make some financial cutbacks and to look critically at the Jordan project. It is possible that next year the foundation may have to look to Jordan for more help if the project is to continue at the same level.

Mrs. Ghosoun Al Kareh, Director of the YWMA Centre for Special Education hopes that the project will continue, though she expressed the hope that it would develop into more of an exchange — an idea originally discussed when the project began. She feels that some of her teaching staff would benefit greatly from a

chance to spend some time at Pasadena.

"The volunteers are very helpful, and it is good to have them here as an enrichment to our programme," she said. "They come with different ideas, which is stimulating for our staff, but they also learn ideas from us."

The educational potential of the project for the volunteers themselves is tremendous, and it is to learn and to serve, that prompted them to come to Jordan. The year here counts as a year "out" for them — they gain no credits for it. Most of them have made personal sacrifices of one sort or another to leave their studies for a year, and their colleagues back home will graduate without them.

Only one of this year's volunteers, Jeff Fozard, has any previous experience of the Arab World. He was in Jordan last year, and enjoyed it so much that when an unexpected vacancy arose he leapt at the chance to serve a second year. They are all aware that coming here is an opportunity to broaden their cultural horizons; some of them have found that their preconceptions were false; that, for instance, Jordan is not in the middle of a war. Steve Symonds, from Canada, had steered himself for a year of austerity in the desert, and was delighted to find that Amman had a Marriott Hotel, a Pizza Hut, a Kentucky Fried Chicken, and that so many Jordanians spoke excellent English. Another volunteer commented that he was already angry at the negative and stereotyped image of Arabs in the U.S., and amazed at the depth of culture and the civilised courtesy of the people. All of them are enthusiastic about the warmth and hospitality of the Jordanians they meet.

"When they leave they are in love with the place," said Richard Webber, who has now seen several groups of volunteers come and go. "And it is very sad few days before they leave because of the bond they have developed with the administrators, teachers and students they have worked with."

Quest provides record of Arab American history

By Joanne L. Nix

WASHINGTON — A Lebanese American's curiosity about her heritage has resulted in the creation of an invaluable gift to the people of the United States: a permanent record of the history of Arab Americans.

Aliza Naff, a social historian of the modern Middle East and the United States, began searching for information about her past in 1962 while still a student at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Naff's research, partially funded by the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, included personal interview with members of her family and with more than 2300 first-generation and second-generation Americans of Arab descent.

She tracked down more than 100 articles and a large body of archival material from the Arab American press. The items include jewellery and household utensils. There are official documents: wills, wedding licenses, passports and baptismal certificates. There are letters, diaries and social correspondence. Newspaper articles from the United States and the Middle East document events of interest to the new American citizens.

Naff also collected dissertations on Arabs in the United States, more than 400 historical photographs and more than 100 historical artifacts. The results of her work serve as a model for other small non-Western ethnic groups long neglected by historians. She hopes that some of these infrequently documented groups may also decide to trace their settlement in the United States.

In an interview, Naff explained, "We want to inform people that the archival material is catalogued in a usable way and is still growing a little at a time. We want people to use the items as they are there for the purpose of research." She added that because she wanted to honour her parents and their generation, the collection is called "The Faris and Yanna Naff Arab American Collection," after her parents.

The entire collection is currently housed in the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of American History, Division of Community Life. Naff reported that students and scholars from around the world

have made inquiries and have visited the museum to study items in the collection. "I have heard from people in Paris, Australia and South America who are also interested in the history of Arabs in America. They expressed an interest in studying the history of Arab immigration to their own adopted lands."

Her research involved those Americans of Arab descent known as Syrians, because the immigrants originated from the historical Syria, which included present-day Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine. The majority of Arab immigrants came to the United States from about 1880 to 1940. Naff concluded after extensive interview that "the Syrian immigrants of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did not fit the popular impression of economically, religiously or politically displaced peasantry."

"They (the immigrants) came voluntarily and enthusiastically," she writes. "Almost without exception the pioneers of the first phase and many in the second came with the intention of returning home in no more than two or three years more wealthier and prouder than they came."

Naff's efforts have resulted in a book, "Becoming American: The Early Arab Immigrant Experience" (Southern Illinois University Press, 1984). She also has completed a children's book on Arab Americans and an entry published in the Arab section of the Harvard University Encyclopedia on American Ethnic Groups. And she has achieved a greater personal appreciation of herself, her life and her culture.

As she explored her family's history, Naff said, her curiosity increased. She decided to study Arabic and Middle Eastern history. She gave up a successful career with an aerospace equipment firm and put herself through college, progressing from a college freshman to a doctorate in the social history of the modern Middle East.

She recalled that after she had mastered Arabic, she studied a memoir written in that language by her late father. "There was my father telling me about his experiences as a peddler," she said. "He was one of the many men who walked from Indiana to Texas to Denver selling his wares" — U.S. Information Agency.

Burial mounds excavated for links with Alexander

By Dina Matar
Renter

BAHRAIN — Archaeologists digging into burial mounds in northeastern Bahrain hope to establish links between ancient traders in the Gulf and followers of Alexander the Great.

The mounds and a nearby ancient temple are the main remains so far discovered dating back to Bahrain's pre-Islamic Hellenistic period between 2300 and 1,700 years ago.

Excavations have failed to find a settlement from that period, raising speculation that old villages may have been built over or that the burial mounds were built by Alexander's followers during one of their forays from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean.

"It would be interesting to find where and how they lived," said Jean-Francois Salles, leader of the team of four French and three Bahraini archaeologists.

He said more information was needed to determine the relationship between the Greek builders of the mounds and other inhabitants in the Gulf.

"What we are doing is mainly to collect data and record our finds to get information on the people then... The idea is to rescue the sites before they are destroyed by development," he added.

Bahrain, a small island of 669 sq km, has built a modern town near ancient burial mounds dating back to the 4,000-year-old Dilmun

civilisation and plans extensive road networks near other ruins in its northeast.

"Development has to go on," Salles said. "What is important is that the finds will not be lost to science and that is why we are digging up the mounds."

The archaeologists had found beads, pendants, and children's playthings in some of the mounds, he said. "But unfortunately many of the graves have been plundered by robbers."

The mounds, on which work is expected to end by mid-December, were in the same state as when they were erected 2,000 years ago. "There is no erosion, no sand deposits and no changes in the structure," said Salles.

Bahrain is renowned for 100,000 burial mounds covering some of its desert interior. They were built by the Dilmuns, pre-historic traders who apparently came from Sumeria in Iraq up to 5,000 years ago and established an extensive trading network stretching beyond the Gulf.

Salles said the Hellenistic mounds were similar to those built by the Dilmuns, "but cement was added to stone to build the chambers and ring walls."

As well as the ancient mounds, finds of major archaeological significance have been made in Bahrain beneath and around a 16th-century Portuguese port and settlements dating back to the third millennium before Christ.

New edition of Shakespeare sparks row in Britain

By Sandra Malar
Renter

LONDON — A new edition of the complete works of Shakespeare which omits one of Hamlet's soliloquies, gives two versions of King Lear, and changes Falstaff's name, has raised a storm among British critics.

"William Shakespeare: The Complete Works," published by Oxford University Press, the prestigious publishing house of Oxford University, follows eight years of research by editors Stanley Wells and Gary Taylor.

"The last complete edition of Shakespeare in Britain was over 30 years ago. A lot of new research has been done since," Wells, who is head of the Shakespeare Department at Oxford University Press, told Reuters.

Taylor is associate professor of English literature at the Catholic University of America in Boston. The new edition goes back to

the original manuscripts and early editions, but critics are divided over whether it is some sort of literary profanity or a masterpiece.

Wells and Taylor explain in the volume their aim was to publish the version of each play as Shakespeare, in his mature judgment, would have liked to see it performed on stage.

"I feel all previous editions of Shakespeare have not been very satisfactory. We edited from the ground instead of simply revising as previous editions have done. I think this is a fundamental difference," Wells added.

The edition omits the famous soliloquy by Hamlet in Act IV, "How all occasions do inform against me..." when he contrasts his inability to avenge his father's murder with Fortinbras' determination to go to war over a worthless piece of land.

It changes the name of Falstaff to Sir John Oldcastle in Henry IV,

Part One, only to revive Falstaff in Henry IV, Part Two, and in The Merry Wives of Windsor.

The book is based on the theory that Shakespeare rewrote and revised some of his plays himself instead of leaving others to adapt and adjust them as they were performed.

According to this theory, ruled out by most scholars until about 15 years ago, the book gives two versions of King Lear. In one Lear's mock trial of Goneril and Regan has been cut.

Hamlet comes in an unfamiliar version, which the editors believe is closer to the play as Shakespeare's Company would have played it.

"We have tried to give the actual theatrical experience of Shakespeare rather than simply producing a book to read," Wells said.

But this idea, and that of deciding that some manuscripts of shorter versions actually

represented Shakespeare's own cuts and revisions instead of gaps, have not gone down very well with some critics.

"Hamlet no longer broods in classic lines on his lack of resolution, after seeing Fortinbras' army march off to Poland," lamented Derwent May, writing in the Sunday Telegraph.

"Who wants to look in an appendix in order to receive the great image of Hamlet as it has been perceived for so long?" he added.

But other critics welcomed the edition, and one described it as a "substantial achievement."

Wells and Taylor say there is a continuing need for editing work because of the large number of versions of the plays.

"The textual evidence of Shakespeare is improving all the time. New ways of judging the evidence in the original text is emerging. A lot of original research came out of this project," a spokeswoman for the

Shakespeare Department told Reuters.

The volume, which costs only £19.95 (\$27.75) has been hailed by some critics as "the best bargain of the year." It cost the publishers £12 million (\$16 million) in research and editing but is expected to make a profit eventually.

The two editors describe their research work and decision-making in a separate volume "William Shakespeare: A Textual Companion," due to be published next spring.

Wells and Taylor used computers to eliminate textual errors found in previous editions and to choose a particular wording or phrase when faced with several versions, checking the most likely according to frequency in the author's work.

They also say the use of a computer helped them discover "Shall I die," a poem not previously attributed to Shakespeare. Some scholars,

however, still question whether it was written by him.

The volume has also been deemed controversial for changing the name of Falstaff in Henry IV, Part One, to Sir John Oldcastle — the name originally given to the character but which Shakespeare had to withdraw because of objections by the descendants of the real Oldcastle, the model for the character.

Wells and Taylor use the name of Falstaff again in Henry IV, Part Two, and in The Merry Wives of Windsor, arguing that Shakespeare, although having originally intended to use the name Sir John Oldcastle in Part One, had accepted the change of name by the time he wrote the other plays.

"I think such changes will deter many people from using the new edition as a reading edition," critic May wrote.

"Who wants to hear Falstaff say: 'If I be not Jack Oldcastle, then I am a jack?'" he added.

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Ershad ends martial law after parliament indemnifies his rule

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's nearly four-and-a-half years of military rule ended on Monday when President Hossain Mohammad Ershad lifted martial law and said he was returning the country to democracy.

A proclamation signed by General Ershad said he was renouncing his title as chief martial law administrator and restoring the constitution he suspended soon after seizing power in a military coup in 1982.

The proclamation came only an hour after parliament, in a brief but dramatic session, passed a law protecting the president against prosecution for his role during military rule.

The constitutional amendment law was approved without opposition by a vote of 223-0 in the 330-member house despite a boycott by more than 100 opposition parliamentarians.

The act was passed soon after the end of a six-hour general strike called by the major opposition groups.

The protest, which paralysed life in Dhaka and elsewhere across the country, erupted in violence near Dhaka University where a boy was killed and at least 40 people were wounded in shootouts between pro and anti-government groups.

The act declared Bangladesh's constitution, suspended by Gen. Ershad in 1982, fully restored. But it said all proclamations issued by Gen. Ershad as chief martial law administrator would be treated as legal and could not be challenged in any court.

Without the indemnity act, Gen. Ershad could have risked treason charges for what the opposition called "running an illegal military government."

Some 107 opposition legislators boycotted the session saying their presence would have amounted to "legitimising an illegal government."

Gen. Ershad last month won a presidential election which he described as the final step towards restoration of democracy.

His Jatiya Party, 10 short of a two-thirds majority in the 330-member house needed to pass a bill linked to amendment of the constitution, was backed by 14 members of the Muslim League, the leftist Jatiya Ganatantrik Dal (JSD) and independent groups for the vote.

The act also protects appointments during martial law of at least 50 military officers to civilian jobs and the convictions of 150 political leaders and former government ministers by military courts.

"All appointments made during the said period to any office... and sentences passed by any military court shall be deemed to have been validly made and shall not be called in question before any court or tribunal," the act declared.

Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Choudhury called its passage an "historic occasion because it will usher in real democracy."

"Our task will be to protect the democracy we are embarking on today," he told parliament.



Mohammad Ershad

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OAS to discuss Falklands and Central America

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — Representatives to the Organisation of American States (OAS) meeting that began on Monday are expected to focus on war in Central America and the recent flap between Britain and Argentina over fishing rights around the disputed Falkland Islands.

Representatives of the 31 nations making up the OAS will meet until next Sunday, when they are expected to issue statements on a variety of matters.

Mexico reportedly has been circulating among OAS members proposed resolutions criticising U.S. activities in Central America, including military aid to contra rebels fighting to overthrow the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

U.S. officials view Mexico as Nicaragua's strongest backer in the OAS. Mexico has long been at odds with the United States over Central American policy. It was not clear whether Mexico could come up with a resolution that would be accepted by the OAS majority.

In recent months, Mexico has criticised the United States over a new U.S. immigration law and the United States has been critical of Mexico's effort to stop the flow of drug trafficking from its country into America.

Nicaragua's OAS representative, Caylo Turner, said Sunday he did not expect to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Guatemala. Mr. Shultz was scheduled to arrive Monday.

Members of the Contadora group, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, are expected to meet individually with Central American foreign ministers to discuss plans for ending armed conflicts in the region. The group has been trying for nearly three years to get the Central American nations to sign a peace accord.

Also on the agenda will be a discussion of the British-Argentine dispute over the Falklands. The two nations went to war in 1982 in a dispute over control of the South Atlantic islands. Argentina was badly defeated.

Britain recently announced the creation of a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone around the islands, but said it would not enforce the new zone until Feb. 1 and then only up to 150 miles from the islands. It has maintained a 150-mile protective zone around the islands since the war to bar entry of all Argentine vessels.

Argentina called the move a "provocation" and a "new provocation of Argentina's rights over the islands." The new limit would almost reach the coast of Argentina's maritime limit.

India says nuclear option is under 'constant review'

NEW DELHI (AP) — The government told parliament on Monday that exercising India's nuclear option was under "constant review" because of Pakistan's reported programme to build a bomb.

Deputy Foreign Minister Natwar Singh told the Upper House of Parliament that India was looking at Pakistan's weapons development and the United States arms sales to Pakistan "with the gravity it deserves."

He said that India was not panicked by Pakistan's acquisition of arms and said "we are looking at it coolly."

India already has said that its relations with the United States would be harmed by sales of sophisticated airborne early warning aircraft to rival Pakistan.

Several lawmakers urged India to build nuclear weapons to meet the threat posed by Pakistan's reported nuclear programme.

Mr. Singh told parliament that the issue was under "constant review" but declined to elaborate.

Last week the Washington Post newspaper reported that Pakistan already had detonated a test explosive device and was close to developing a nuclear weapon. Pakistan denied the report.

Mr. Singh said during a discussion on regional security that India did not regard Pakistan's reported nuclear arms programme as a bilateral issue. He said it was a global problem linked to international nuclear disarmament.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974. But it says its atomic programme is entirely for peaceful purposes and it does not want to develop a bomb unless it is forced to do so.

India maintains the sale of sophisticated arms to Pakistan is upsetting the military balance in the region and setting off an arms race.

Mr. Singh said that the United States has provided \$8 billion worth of arms to Pakistan in the last 10 years.

He said the U.S. government was arming Pakistan while advising India and Pakistan in an "extraordinary way" to resolve the issue of nuclear weapons between them.

The house arrest in India of the Maldives, begins Tuesday.

Tamil militants said their leaders were under house arrest because of Mr. Jayewardene's presence in India.

The house arrest is part of a crackdown on Tamil militants in which more than 500 people were detained Saturday in South India.

Tamil Nadu state police released most of them but said the raids resulted in the capture of sophisticated weapons such as surface-to-air missiles, rocket launchers, two-inch mortars and anti-aircraft guns destined for Sri Lanka.

Militants protested the roundup and confiscation of weapons, saying the Indian government was trying to humiliate them.

Tamilis say they are discriminated against the majority Sinhalese of the island of 16 million people. Militants want a separate homeland in the north and east of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Jayewardene has agreed to grant some autonomy to the Tamil regions on the island.

The Bangalore conference will be the second summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, known as SAARC.

Police brace for violence in Ulster and Dublin

DUBLIN (R) — Police leave in Northern Ireland has been cancelled and the Dublin police began a major security review on Monday as both sides of the border braced for violence in advance of the first anniversary of the Anglo-Irish accord.

The agreement, signed on Nov. 15, 1985, gave Dublin a consultative role in British-administered Northern Ireland where two decades of sectarian strife between Protestants and Catholics has cost more than 2,500 lives.

Protestant paramilitary extremists brought their campaign south of the border for the first time in 12 years on Saturday, planting grenade bombs in four Dublin districts and threatening a wave of car bomb attacks unless the accord was dropped.

Irish Justice Minister Alan Dukes said the Dublin government refused to be intimidated and Irish police chiefs met Monday to finalise new security plans.

Police sources say Commissioner Laurence Wren is expected to step up the number of border checkpoints on all main access routes into Northern Ireland.

In the British province, all police leave has been cancelled amid fears that next Saturday's planned mass rally to protest against the accord could boil over into street clashes.

Protestant extremists planned a closed-door meeting Monday in Belfast to set up a new paramilitary-style citizens' army.

A spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) said: "Obviously all potential flashpoints will be covered, but at the moment it is a question of wait and see what develops."

The accord was designed to boost cross-border security cooperation and Saturday's Dublin incursion by the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) paramilitary group could prove to be a test of those closer ties.

After Saturday's Dublin bombs caused traffic jams and worries for Dublin stores in the lead-up to Christmas, Mr. Dukes said: "We are looking for and getting cross-border cooperation."

The Comecon states.

TASS said Mr. Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Erich Honecker of East Germany, Janos Kadar of Hungary, Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, Fidel Castro of Cuba, Zhambyn Batmunkh of Mongolia and Truong Chinh of Vietnam had arrived for the meeting.

East European sources said Mr. Gorbachev could use the summit to brief his allies on his meeting with President Reagan in Iceland last month.

The Soviet Union, whose economy dominates the bloc, has long pressed for greater integration between Comecon states and Mr. Gorbachev has redoubled these efforts since he took office in March last year.

Moscow has made clear it expects better-quality industrial goods from the Eastern European members of Comecon in return for the energy it supplies to them.

The Soviet Union has turned increasingly to Eastern Europe this year for equipment as a slump in world oil prices has slashed the hard-currency revenues.

Hike in bus fares triggers bombings and attacks in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Bus fare increases triggered a wave of violence in the black South African township of Soweto, where bombs exploded at two ticket offices and dozens of buses were damaged by stone-throwing crowds.

Putco, the private company operating bus services in Soweto, said four of its 60-seat vehicles had been hijacked and 150 bus windows smashed in a weekend rampage.

Soviet-made limpet mines damaged two ticket offices overnight but caused no casualties, the government's bureau for information said.

The bureau also reported that a black was shot dead in Soweto Sunday night when a security patrol fired birdshot after being stoned by a crowd of about 50 people.

Putco, whose buses are frequently a target of Soweto's political violence, has made heavy losses and raised its fares an average 17.5 per cent this week.

The cost of a return ticket to nearby Johannesburg, where thousands of Sowetans work, rose from 1.2 to 1.4 rand (62 U.S. cents).

Soweto, with an estimated population of two million, has been hard hit by South Africa's recession. A university study published last month reported more than half of the township's adults were unemployed and 25 per cent of households earned less than needed to maintain minimum living levels.

Soweto residents began a boycott of Putco buses a week ago after the company announced the fare increase.

The bureau for information also reported that a two-year-old girl and three-year-old boy were slightly injured when a petrol bomb was hurled at a house in the black township of Umlazi, near Durban.

Black workers demanding the reinstatement of a sacked trade union official called off a three-day-old strike at the troubled Kinross gold mine after negotiations were arranged with management.

Meanwhile, General Motors (GM) South Africa closed its two Port Elizabeth plants as a strike by about 2,000 workers entered its third week and disrupted plans to launch a new car.

The plants were shut to avert a possible clash with strikers and protect property and may reopen Tuesday, the company said.

South African team in Maputo

MAPUTO (R) — A six-member South African team flew into Maputo on Monday for talks with Soviet, Mozambican and international experts investigating the plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died last month.

But they did not bring the flight recorders which register vital information about the functioning of the aircraft, including cockpit conversations, Mozambique's inquiry team head Judge Paulo Muchangos told Reuters.

A commission set up to probe the crash by Mozambique, South Africa and the Soviet Union, builders of the Tupolev TU-134 jet, has bogged down on Pretoria's refusal to hand over the flight recorders either to Mozambique or the Soviet Union.

Shortly after the Oct. 19 crash, in which 33 other people also died, Pretoria agreed to surrender the recorders and asked for U.S. experts to assist its team. Mozambican officials say the United States rejected the South African request.

South Africa has not since then explained why it is keeping the recorders.

Bombay film industry calls off strike

BOMBAY (Agencies) — Cameras rolled and cinemas prepared to reopen on Monday in India's Hollywood, Bombay, after a 31-day strike that shook the heart of the world's biggest film industry.

A film industry spokesman said the strike in Maharashtra and its capital Bombay was provisionally lifted after state authorities partly agreed to demands to lower controversial new sales and entertainment taxes.

Ranjit Nahata, head of the Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association (IMPPA), said a state committee had been formed to study the industry's demands and would give a final ruling next month on the taxes imposed by the state last month.

"We will resume our agitation if we do not get enough relief," Mr. Nahata said.

Imposition of a four per cent sales tax on film industry transactions led to an Oct. 10 shutdown by Bombay film makers and Maharashtra's 1,300 cinemas.

Movie stars took to the streets in a campaign against the taxes led by two film idols, Amitabh Bachchan and Sunil Dutt, both members of the Indian parliament and friends of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The Bombay film industry produces nearly 200 films a year, about a quarter of India's total, and directly or indirectly employs about 300,000 people.

Its mainly Hindi-language films are the most popular entertainment in India, which has another large movie-making centre in Madras.

Mr. Nahata said it was difficult to estimate the industry's losses during the strike.

He said the state had made a good start towards ending it by agreeing to reduce a surcharge on cinema tickets, lessening the industry's tax burden by 100

million rupees (\$8.3 million) annually.

Other industry demands include abolition of sales tax on raw film, a tax holiday for new theatres and tough action against video piracy.

"The constant increase in taxes over the years has broken our backs. The industry will die," said Sunil Dutt, a veteran actor, producer and member of parliament from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party.

"We can't take everything lying down. We have kept the people entertained for more than 70 years," Dutt told a news conference before the one-day nationwide shutdown Oct. 30.

"The strike is to show the problem, not our strength. We have reached a dead end."

Political leaders and newspaper editors have scoffed at the strike. They point to rampant tax evasion by the film glitterati, and cite the industry as a major source of "black money," or untaxed wealth.

The plush homes of several stars have been targets of tax raids, and hundreds of thousands of hidden rupees have been found.

"The trade is one of the safest places to launder black money.

Smile Dutt

Dev Anand

movies," or spice movies, are exaggerated escapes into dreams — heroes always are sterling characters and villains have no redeeming traits.

The heroine is coy and almost always plays a second fiddle to the hero. If she is not falling in love, she is falling from grace.

The movies are a popular escape from daily drudgery and poverty for many of India's 750 million people. Enthusiasts throw coins at the screen when the hero single handedly triumphs in gruelling fights with up to 50 bad guys.

The strike had put about 400,000 people out of work, including delivery boys, camera assistants, light men, make-up artists and actors who sometimes work in shifts to keep up film output.

"This break would have been welcome, but right now we are fighting for survival," said actor Mithun Chakravorty.

Top actors and actresses command astronomical salaries. Bachchan, for example, receives the equivalent of more than \$100,000 per film in a country where the per capita income is \$210 a year.

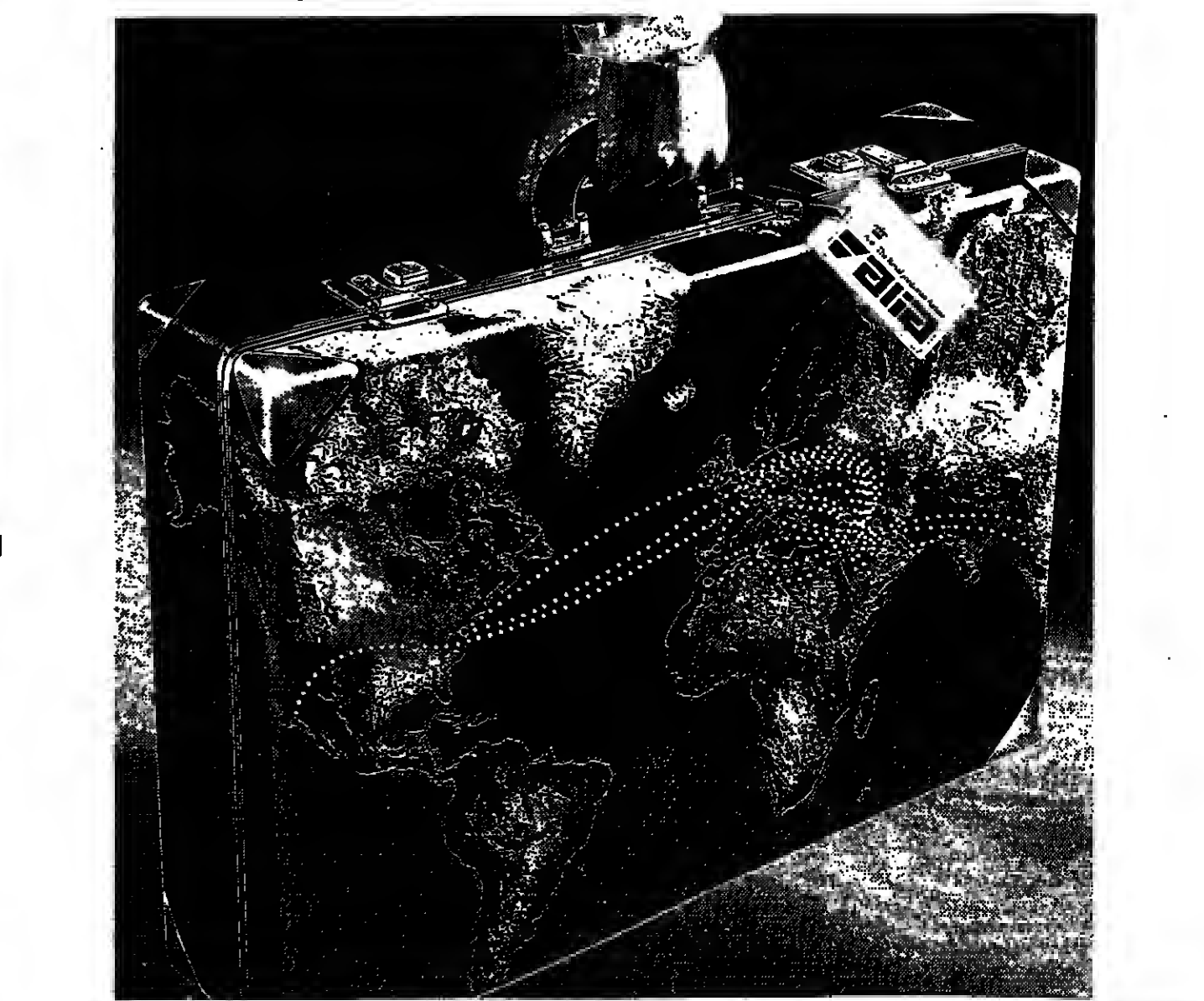
Most of the major stars accept the major chunk of their fees in cash and without any paper work," admits a leading producer, who asked that his name not be used.

More than 10 million people watch films daily in 12,000 theatres across India, usually paying from two to eight rupees (16 to 64 U.S. cents).

The country surpassed Japan about two years ago as the world's largest film producer. In 1985, its prolific producers whipped out 835 films.

Indian films, known as "massala

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Montana returns with win NY Jets, Kansas City continue winning ways

NEW YORK (AP) — Joe Montana, advised by his doctor to quit playing football after back surgery, returned Sunday and sparked the San Francisco 49ers to a 43-17 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Montana's performance at quarterback, three long touchdown passes and 270 yards, suggested he may have many Sundays left in the National Football League.

"I didn't want to sit out," Montana said. "I love the game too much."

He was injured in the season opener against Tampa Bay when he ran to his left and twisted his body while throwing to the right.

Montana, returning to action 55 days after undergoing surgery, connected with Jerry Rice on scoring plays of 45, 40 and 44 yards.

Jets 28, Falcons 14.
Quarterback Ken O'Brien passed for three touchdowns and 322 yards as New York outlasted Atlanta for its ninth triumph in 10 games. As he did in last Sunday's 38-7 rout of Seattle, O'Brien struck fast, leading the Jets to 21-0 halftime lead.

Raiders 17, Cowboys 13.
Veteran Jim Plunkett came off the bench to throw two touchdowns, passes to Dokie Williams in the second half as Los Angeles rallied to defeat Dallas.

The Raiders, who intercepted Dallas quarterback Steve Pelluer five times and sacked him on seven occasions, improved their record to 6-4 in the AFC West.

Bears 23, Bucs 3.
Mike Tomczak ran for one touchdown and passed for another, and Walter Payton, ran

for 139 yards as Chicago beat Tampa Bay in a game that saw quarterback Doug Flutie make his NFL debut and Tomczak starting in place of injured quarterback Jim McMahon.

Saints 6, Rams 0.
Morten Andersen kicked two field goals and cornerback Dave Wayner intercepted a pass by Steve Dils with 2:52 left, as New Orleans blanked Los Angeles for its first shutout since 1982.

Patriots 30, Colts 21.
Tony Eason passed for 240 yards and two third-quarter touchdowns as New England rallied to beat Indianapolis, keeping the Colts the only winless team in NFL.

Eason connected on TD passes of eight yards to Willie Scott and two yards to Irving Fryar to put the Patriots on top to stay.

Chiefs 27, Seahawks.
Bill Kenney, shaking off a miserable first quarter, threw three touchdown passes as Kansas City beat Seattle to give the Chiefs their best 10-game record in 15 years.

Kenney, who replaced Todd Blackledge in the Chiefs' seventh game, hit nine consecutive passes in one stretch of the decisive second period.

Redskins 16, Packers 7.
Jay Schroeder threw for 167 yards and two touchdowns as Washington sent Green Bay to its ninth defeat in 10 games.

Schroeder threw a 26-yard touchdown pass in the first quarter to Ricky Sanders and tossed a

6-yard scoring pass in the third quarter to Kelvin Bryant.

Quarterback Warren Moon and receiver Drew Hill teamed to revive Houston's passing attack and beat Cincinnati, snapping an eight-game losing streak.

Moon, who completed 25 of 44 passes for 310 yards, hit his first seven passes of the game and ignited the Oilers to a 19-0 halftime lead.

Vikings 24, Lions 10.
Tommy Kramer, the NFC's top-rated quarterback, threw for 284 yards and a touchdown as Minnesota tamed Detroit.

The victory improved Minnesota's record to 6-4 while the Lions, whose losing streak reached four games, fell to 3-7.

Bills 16, Steelers 12.
Rohr Riddick rushed for 108 yards and a touchdown as Buffalo defeated Pittsburgh to give Marv Levy a victory in his debut as the Bills' head coach.

The Bills, 3-7, also scored on a 3-yard pass from Jim Kelly to Andrew Reed and a 29-yard field goal by Scott Norwood.

Chargers 9, Broncos 3.
Rolf Benirschke kicked three field goals and safety Jeffrey Dale intercepted two John Elway passes as San Diego heat mistake-rone Denver.

The victory snapped an eight-game losing streak to the Chargers.

Giants 17, Eagles 14.
Running back Joe Morris scored two touchdowns and posted his fourth consecutive 100-yard game as New York beat Philadelphia for the second time this season.

The Giants' eighth victory against two losses kept them tied for first place in the NFC East with the Washington Redskins.

Platini becomes embarrassment

LONDON (R) — The previously unimaginable has happened. Michel Platini has become an embarrassment at Juventus where an ever increasing number of fingers are being drummed while he prepares to clear out his locker to make room for Ian Rush.

The Frenchman is a sad sight these days and the past week has served only to provide further evidence — though none was needed after his failure to make any impact on the World Cup in Mexico — that the magic has gone, probably for ever.

Reduced to impotency by Real Madrid marker Chendo in the European Cup last Wednesday, Platini was an equally forlorn figure against Napoli on Sunday when Diego Maradona emphasised the fact he now reigns over a realm of his own.

The Argentine did not feature among the Napoli goal-scorers but he was the inspiration behind a 3-1 victory which gave the Neapolitans their first victory in Turin since 1957 and took them to the top of the Italian League for the first time for 11 years.

Maradona is also extravagantly gifted in the art of speaking as a match-winner and he told journalists it was the best day of his life since joining Napoli. "It's the best victory ever," he enthused, soaring ever higher in search of superlatives. "We would have been happy to draw at the outset ... but Juventus' opening goal made us angry."

Whether Platini will retire or take his fading talents elsewhere when Rush arrives from Liverpool next year remains to be seen, but he appeared to be talking in

personal terms when he defiantly refused to use tiredness as an excuse.

"Perhaps Napoli had more energy," he admitted, "but Wednesday's two-hour battle with Real Madrid had nothing to do with it."

Juventus appeared to have emerged from the disappointment of losing to Real on penalties without any lingering hangover when Denmark's Michael Laudrup, who will form a potentially devastating partnership with Rush, opened the scoring five minutes after the interval.

But with Maradona in irresistible mood, Napoli, unbeaten in the league this season and chasing its first championship triumph, swept to an emphatic victory with goals by Moreno Ferrario, Bruno Giordano and Giuseppe Volpe in the 72nd, 73rd and 89th minutes.

Real Madrid goalkeeper Francisco Buys, who saved two penalties in Turin on Wednesday night, was in similar form at Seville on Saturday as the six-time European champion returned to the top of the Spanish First Division courtesy of a 1-0 win.

International midfielder Ricardo Gallego headed the only goal after half an hour but Buys, signed from Seville in the summer, ensured victory when he produced another stunning save to Francisco Lopez's 59th minute penalty attempt.

Real, who had not won in Seville since 1972, moved into a one-point lead as Barcelona dropped its first home point of the season in a goalless draw with

Real Zaragoza.

Bayer Leverkusen stunned Europe two weekends ago when it went to the top of the West German League by inflicting a humiliating 3-0 home defeat on Bayern Munich.

But Leverkusen failed to produce a repeat performance against second from bottom Blau Weiss Berlin and was happy to scrape home 1-0, Christian Schreier scoring in the fourth minute.

Bayer remained second but slipped one point adrift after drawing, 3-3 at lowly Waldhof Mannheim, veteran striker Dieter Hoeneß scoring twice and World Cup midfielder Andreas Brehme scoring a late equaliser.

After just 15 games the Dutch championship seems destined to go to Ajax Amsterdam or PSV Eindhoven who have an identical record of 12 wins, two draws, one defeat and a goal difference of plus 32.

Ajax remained top by virtue of having scored more goals with a 3-1 win over Den Bosch at the weekend while PSV thumped Haarlem 5-0 at home.

Third-placed Feyenoord dropped seven points in arrears by losing 2-0 to AZ'67 Alkmaar.

Alex Ferguson's arrival as manager may have lifted the air of doom and gloom which had settled over Old Trafford but it did nothing to stop Manchester United suffering its seventh league defeat of the season on Saturday. United went down 2-0 at Oxford.

Liverpool moved to the top by beating Queen's Park Rangers 3-1. That, in all probability, is where it will stay.

Navratilova, Mandlikova advance to Slims final

WORCESTER, Massachusetts (AP) — Top-seed Martina Navratilova battled back in a second-set tie-breaker to gain a 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4 semifinal triumph over fellow American Pam Shriver Sunday night in the Virginia Slims of New England tennis tournament.

The victory, Navratilova's 44th straight, set the stage for Monday's final confrontation with second-seed Hana Mandlikova, a 6-1, 7-5 victor over unseeded Bettina Bunge of West Germany in the afternoon semifinal.

Shriver, seeded fourth, relied on a strong serve-and-volley to lead 3-2 early in their match. She launched a pair of sizzling returns-of-serve to capture a critical sixth-game break and the opening-set victory.

The hard-hitting Shriver fell behind 4-2 in the second set when Navratilova scored a service break, but Shriver hammered a pair of returns of Navratilova's serves to break back and force the set to an eventual tie-breaker.

Another service return winner, followed by a serve-and-volley, garnered Shriver a 2-0 lead in the tie-breaker, which dissolved to 3-3 before Navratilova gained the final four tie-breaker points with outstanding net play and a pair of unreturnable serves.

After trading service breaks at the start of the decisive third set, Navratilova broke through for a third-game service break and held for a 3-2 lead. However, Navratilova double-faulted at 30-30 in the eighth game and

Shriver jumped on a second serve to fire a winning return of serve and draw even at four-all in games.

Shriver suffered a pair of unforced errors at 30-30, timing long and netting a forehand return.

Navratilova, whose last defeat was June 7 to American Chris Evert-Lloyd in the French Open, closed out the match, allowing Shriver a single point in the final game.

The victory was Navratilova's 19th straight over Shriver, who last defeated her in the quarterfinals of the 1982 U.S. Open.

In the afternoon semifinal, Mandlikova fought off a second-set counterattack by Bunge with an eight-straight-point conclusion.

Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, captured the opening five games while limiting Bunge to just 11 points. Bunge's lone service hold came in the sixth game.

Mandlikova jumped to another lead in the second set, 3-1. However, Bunge, of West Germany, battled back to a tenth-game service break.

Mandlikova scored a break-back at love and concluded the match with a love-service game, boosting her into the finals.

Prior to her semifinal defeat, Bunge had scored an upset victory over third-seed Czech Helena Sukova on Saturday and over sixth-seed Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria on Friday.

Penn State has shaky outing against Maryland

NEW YORK (AP) — Does Penn State lack the killer instinct? The second-ranked Nittany Lions barely got by Maryland 17-15 Saturday and it has coach Joe Paterno worried despite a 9-0 record.

"We've got to be a little less cavalier and get in there early and get them," Paterno said. "We've got to get the killer instinct, and until we do that we'll find ourselves in some tough games."

Penn State, headed for a possible bowl showdown against top-ranked Miami, Florida, for the national title, needs to get tougher for next Saturday's foe on the road — Notre Dame, unranked but a 61-29 winner over Southern Methodist Saturday.

Penn State's regular-season schedule. Miami, also 9-0 and a 37-10 winner over Pitt Saturday, has two games left — Tulsa and East Carolina.

Either of three bowls — Fiesta, Citrus or Gator — is the likely site for a Penn State-Miami matchup since both teams are independents and the Sugar, Cotton and Orange

howls are committed to conference champions as hosts.

Fifth-ranked Arizona State clinched its first Rose Bowl berth after the Sun Devils topped California 49-0 and Stanford ruined 12th-ranked UCLA hopes with a 28-23 triumph. Arizona State will face the big 10 champion on New Year's Day.

Five other teams ranked in the nation's top twenty last Saturday. Sixth-ranked Alabama was upset by no. 18 Louisiana State 14-10; Baylor beat no. 10 Arkansas 29-14; Virginia defeated no. 15 North Carolina State 20-16; Illinois topped no. 16 Iowa 20-16 and Florida tripped no. 19 Georgia 31-19.

In other games involving teams in the top twenty it was no. 3 Michigan 31, Purdue 7; no. 4 Oklahoma 77, Missouri 0; no. 7 Nebraska 35, Iowa State 14; no. 9 Auburn 52, Cincinnati 7; no. 11 Ohio State 30, Northwestern 9; no. 13 Washington 28, Oregon State 12; no. 17 Arizona 31, Washington State 6; no. 20 Clemson 38, North Carolina 10.

Dubai Olympiad opens Friday

DUBAI (R) — Giant wooden kings, queens and rooks are on show to greet world champion Garry Kasparov and hundreds of other masters for the 1986 chess Olympiad which opens in here on Friday.

A record 109 men's and 44 women's teams are taking part, with the largest entry from the Soviet Union — 28 players, including Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov who ended their title series in Leningrad last month.

The Soviets are favoured to take both titles, as at the 1984 Olympiad in Greece.

Kasparov and compatriot Maya Chiburdanidze, the world women's champion, will be formally crowned at Friday's opening ceremony.

Dubai, which has erected the large chess pieces at traffic circles, is ready to receive some 3,000 players, aides, International Chess Federation (FIDE) delegates and reporters.

Israel's exclusion caused a political storm within FIDE when

Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was chosen in 1984 as the first Arab host of an Olympiad.

But organisers said only four countries — Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and The Netherlands — had rejected invitations and they did not think the issue would greatly affect the Olympiad.

The UAE declined to give an Israeli team visas under Article 21 of FIDE by-laws, which allows host countries not to invite states with whom they are in conflict.

"The controversy is over. It's not in anyone's interest to politicise the event, and we will have the largest Olympiad in history," UAE Chess Federation President Mohammad Obaid Ghobash told Reuters.

Heated debate is expected when Article 21 is reviewed at the FIDE bi-annual general assembly, held on the Olympiad's sidelines between Nov. 28 and 1, the day before the tournament ends.

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New Zealand leads Cup challengers

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — New Zealand became sole leader of the America's Cup challenger elimination series Monday with a stunning 12-minute-32-second win over U.S. yacht America II.

Confused four to eight knot winds made the race a lottery but Chris Dickson, skipper of New Zealand, handled the conditions better than America II's John Kolius.

The wind swung around the compass at times virtually becalming the 12 challenger and six defender yachts and at one stage it was feared the races would not be completed within the five-hour-10-minute time limit.

But late in the race the breeze rose to 12 knots and the New Zealanders took advantage of every breath to maintain their huge lead over the New Yorkers.

Kolius effectively lost the race when he hoisted a spinnaker just before the second windward mark after a huge shift in the wind direction.

America II all but stalled in the water leaving the New Zealanders to go around the mark, hoist their spinnaker and slip ahead through the oily seas.

New Zealand is now clear leader in the challenger eliminations with 51 points, five ahead of America II. The pair had shared the lead before Monday's programme which featured races in both the challenger and defender series.

The winners of these two series, ending in mid-January, will race off for the Cup itself starting on Jan. 31.

The second major surprise of the day was Dennis Comer's near-defeat against Italian backmarker Azzura.

The Italian yacht overtook Comer's Stars and Stripes at the third mark and led until the last beat when Comer took advantage of a fresh breeze to overtake in a tacking duel — winning by just 37 seconds.

U.S.A., which meets the New Zealanders Tuesday, showed its

speed when it overtook the yachts racing in front, to beat Italia by almost four minutes.

The win kept U.S.A. equal fourth overall on 33 points with Britain's White Crusader which easily defeated the disappointing Chicago Yacht Club's Heart of America.

In the defender series, Kookaburra III retained the overall lead by beating South Australia, while Alan Bond's Australia IV remained second with a five-second win over teammate Australia III.

Australia IV had trailed by almost six minutes at one stage, and the final result looked more like an attempt to keep both yachts close to the two Kookaburras than a genuine match-race.

The Bond Syndicate denied this and in a statement said the Australia III had been caught by the shifting conditions.

Rival Perth millionaire Kevin Parry's second yacht Kookaburra II fought off a lively early challenge from the fast-improving Sydney yacht Steak'n Kidney to claim an easy win and keep third place overall ahead of Australia III.

Botham rescues England

PERTH, Australia (R) — Ian Botham again came to England's rescue Monday helping it to draw it hardly deserved against Western Australia just four days before the first test in Brisbane.

Botham, top scorer with 48 in England's paltry first innings score of 152, mixed defence with the occasional thunderous blow to score an unbeaten 40 after the touring team had tottered to 95 for five in pursuit of a 331-run target.

When Western Australia captain Graeme Wood decided to settle for a draw with 13 overs left, England had reached 153 for six.

Only Stephen Allen, Lambie, who scored a stylish 65 in the second innings, and opener Chris Broad made any significant contributions with the bat in this match, leaving the England camp in some turmoil before the Brisbane test.

Both opener Wilf Slack and David Gower went without scoring in the second innings — Gower registering a "pair".

Neither player has yet made a significant score in a first-class match on the tour.

Slack's wretched form has brought him only 16 runs in four innings and the tour selectors are almost certain to opt for Bill Athey as opening partner to

Champion jockey Sir Richards dies

LONDON (R) — Sir Gordon Richards, one of the most successful jockeys in horse-racing history, died suddenly Monday at the age of 82, a spokesman for his family said.

Richards, who was Britain's champion jockey 26 times, rode a record 4,870 winners in a 35-year career. He turned to training race horses when he retired in 1954.

His victories included 14 in English Classic races. He won the St. Leger five times, the 2,000 and 1,000 Guineas three times each, the Oaks twice and the Derby once.

Cycling legend Hinault retires

QUÉBEC, France (R) — A two-day sports festival culminating in a fireworks display and a huge dinner open to all in this small Breton town marked the retirement of French cycling hero Bernard Hinault.

The sturdy Breton bowed out just five days short of his 32nd birthday and at the peak of his career — as he always promised he would.

Around 15,000 spectators turned out to cheer Hinault in his home town as he rode in the last official race of his extraordinarily successful 12-year professional career.

And no one cared that he did not win the event, which was more a triumphal finale for the man who kept France at the top of the cycling table for so long.

He symbolically hung up his bicycle on a special metal hook at the end of the race to a roar of cheers and clapping from the thousands of local people and fans.

Shilton pulls out of Euro Championship

LONDON (AP) — England goalkeeper Peter Shilton will miss his first major soccer international for three years after withdrawing Monday from his country's European Championship soccer game against Yugoslavia at Wembley in two day's time.

The 37-year-old goalkeeper, who has won 88 caps, has not recovered from a thigh injury he sustained playing for his club, Southampton, in a league match on Saturday.

His place in the side is expected to go to Chris Woods, who plays in Scotland for Glasgow Rangers. Woods has only been capped once before.

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REPORT

Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAINBOW** Tel: 625155

BAD MEDICINE

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **OPERA** Tel: 675573

REPORT

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

WHITE DOG

Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAGHADAN** Tel: 622198

REPORT

Performances 12:15, 3:30, 5:30, 9:45

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4380/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3871/76	Canadian dollars
	2.0480/90	West German marks
	2.3150/60	Dutch guilders
	1.7030/40	Swiss francs
	42.52/57	Belgian francs
	6.6800/50	French francs
	1416/1417	Italian lire
	162.50/60	Japanese yen
	6.9850/9900	Swedish crowns
	7.5000/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.7100/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	409.70/410.20	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities ended mostly easier but above the day's lows in the opening session of the new account after an initial mark-up, helped by sterling's gains, failed to attract sufficient buying interest, dealers said. At 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 4.5 down at 1,658.1 after touching 1,653.6.

Share prices drifted lower until midmorning when demand returned, helped by a lower than expected gain in U.K. October producer prices, up 0.1 per cent, compared with September's rise of 0.3 per cent.

ICI closed 9p easier at 1,067. Jaguar lost a penny at 517 and Baf declined 4p to 478.

Dealers said the U.K. weekend press provided little direction and comments by U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson that interest rates would be raised if necessary to defend the pound and that he did not wish to see a further fall in sterling, had a broadly neutral effect.

Government bonds similarly failed to show a substantial reaction to the pound's early gains, ending with losses of 1/4 point as sterling returned to a trade weighted 69.4 after 69.7.

Lucas, closed 5p down at 467 after profit-taking wiped out a 5p rise following news of its £95.2 million full year pretax profits, against a previous of £57.8 million.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1988

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Despite some upsets, you soon find that you are unusually aware of how you can best express the most desirable traits and attributes you possess.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get in touch with good friends who can assist you in gaining introduction to influential people.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Entertain bigwigs, get your ideas across, and show your gratitude. Make sure you drive carefully.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Talk over your aims with a wise partner and understand how to turn adversity into advantage.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) If you keep an open mind, you can discuss your finest talents with an expert.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Show that you are devoted and kind and make your life with your mate more harmonious. Make things special.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A clever but kind partner can show you how to get your work done more efficiently. Try to please your family.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) It may be a little difficult to arrange amusements with persons you like, but persevere.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure that you are using your special talents wisely. Do what your kin approve of for greater benefits.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can operate best at home today where you can contact friends and safeguard your property.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you are to get rid of anxiety you had better think and talk fast and be logical.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study how to add to present assets and then use your energies wisely. Be happy tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You had better state exactly what you want from a bigwig if you are to get it. Take no risks today.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the ability upon reaching adulthood to make peace between important persons and organizations, and will understand the practical sides of the matter. Slant the education along lines like business, law, and the like. Permit to participate in sports.

THE Daily Crossword by Dorothea E. Ship

ACROSS

1. Bros
5. Old man: Ger.
9. Winesap
13. Pompa's nemesis
14. Shipshape
15. Reluctant to an arm bone
17. Insect
18. Titled bore
20. Kind of cat
21. Not excessive
23. Lair
25. Shorty
26. — noon
28. Omega's cousin
31. Seland
32. Yoked animals
37. Slender
39. Sought congers
41. Puccini opera
45. Author of "The Hobbit"
46. Roofing stuff
47. Donates
48. Pledged things
51. Bridge term
53. Roven or Sparks
54. Aspiration
55. 12 doz.
56. Mongrel animal
60. 100-eyed giant
67. Mace
68. Part of an hourglass
70. Reef material
71. Noble it
72. Tally
73. Curator
74. — Amos
75. Kind of osh.

DOWN

1. "Mach" actor
2. Early deposit
3. Trick shape
4. Smeared
5. Joints of TV
6. Bank or field
7. Legends
8. Certain ngulate form
9. Hivv VIP
10. Reasoning: suff.
11. Actress
12. Go separate ways
15. Famine ruff
16. Court er's word
22. Green genus
24. Hawaiian goose
26. Covert
27. Prison highly
28. Tree of Lebanon
30. Knight
32. Ocean hazard
33. Playful
34. Dig deeply
35. Alliance
36. Letters
38. Mantle
40. Colored
42. Closet item
43. Label
44. Math. branch
48. Fireplace
50. Ejected
52. Deplot
55. Collocate
57. Make a speech
58. Pouch
59. Boost
60. Unusual
61. Soviet range
62. Fast swim
64. Melian
65. Certain
66. Cliff
68. Pipe part
69. Can. prov.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

1. Mach
2. Early deposit
3. Trick shape
4. Smeared
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Key OPEC panel to meet this week

QUITO (R) — Ecuador said Sunday a key OPEC committee charged with discussing official fixed oil prices would meet in Quito on Friday and Saturday.

Deputy Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Santos Alvirte told Reuters the price-fixing committee, appointed last month by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), meet here at the invitation of the government.

Recommendations from the committee, made up of Kuwait, Libya and Ecuador and chaired by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah, will be submitted to the next full OPEC ministerial talks to be held in Geneva on Dec. 11.

The committee named by the 13-nation group includes Ecuadorian Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa and Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakhshouki.

Mr. Santos Alvirte said acting Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer would probably attend the meeting, as would oil ministers Arturo Hernandez Grisanti of Venezuela and Gbolamreza Azagadeh of Iran.

Sheikh Nazer, who replaced veteran Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani after a 17-day meeting in Geneva last month, called 10 days ago for the price-fixing panel to hold urgent talks on restoring a formal price structure.

Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter and a powerful member of OPEC, has been pressing for a return to a fixed price of at least \$18 a barrel.

Oil prices have recently hovered between \$13 and \$15 a barrel from around \$30 a year ago when OPEC effectively abandoned agreed price and production controls in a bid to regain what it called a "fair share" of the market.

Mr. Santos Alvirte said OPEC experts would begin arriving in the Ecuadorian capital on Wednesday to lay the groundwork for the gathering.

Meanwhile, the chairman of

Standard Oil said in Houston that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will need to agree to output cuts at the next OPEC meeting if they want oil prices to rise.

Mr. Robert Horton added, in remarks to reporters at the American Petroleum Institute (API) meeting here Sunday night, by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), meet here at the invitation of the government.

But he said he believed prices were most likely to stay at or near \$15 a barrel in the short-term.

"It seems to me that \$15 is the sensible number on which oil companies should plan. That's the number at which Saudi and Kuwaiti profits are maximised," Mr. Horton said.

The annual meeting of some 2,000 API members, intended to air problems within the U.S. oil industry, has become a guessing game over what actions OPEC may take.

The recent replacement of Sheikh Yamani, and Saudi Arabia's stated desire to see prices climb above \$18 a barrel, have given cautious optimism to U.S. oil producers battered by a 60 per cent drop in prices in a year.

But opinion is divided as to how successful the 13 OPEC members will be in curbing the world over-supply of oil.

Last month, OPEC met for a record 17 days and was unable to do more than extend production restraints and slightly raise the group's collective ceiling to 17 million barrels a day.

Mr. Horton, the new top executive at Cleveland-based Standard Oil, said he feared world oil prices might tumble again to \$10 a barrel without any significant policy changes by OPEC.

"I think we're going to get an extremely volatile situation," Mr. Horton said, adding that no one knew how much oil was held in stocks. This was "the biggest danger."

Mr. Eduardo Lopez Quevedo, marketing director of Lagoven,

part of Venezuelan state oil company Petroleos De Venezuela, said he was confident OPEC would agree on production cuts next month.

"I do not think anyone wants these low, unstable prices," he told Reuters in an interview. "I see something closer to \$18 a barrel, but I wouldn't go as high as \$20."

Mr. Lopez Quevedo said he believed low prices earlier this year drained too much in revenues needed by the Saudis.

Sheikh Ali Al Rushaid, marketing manager for Kuwait Petroleum Corp., said he did not expect world oil prices to rise significantly for at least three years.

"I do not think oil will be much higher than \$15 a barrel until 1990," he told Reuters.

OPEC members are unwilling to jeopardise the revenues generated by their current production limits, he said, even with the tantalising prospect of higher oil prices.

"The Saudis might be willing to take a five per cent production cut, but no more than that," Sheikh Ali Rushaid said. "My country cannot afford any cuts."

The Saudis now have a production quota of 4.3 million barrels a day, and Kuwait has a quota of 960,000 barrels a day.

Royal, Dutch Shell reports lower earnings

On the other hand, another oil firm last week announced falling earnings due to oil price slump during the last few months.

Royal/Dutch Shell, the world's second biggest company, reported lower than expected net profits of \$525 million (\$749 million) for the latest quarter.

Though the figure marked a 20 per cent jump on income in the same period of 1985, the result was seen as disappointing by analysts, who had been forecasting profits of between \$600 and \$800 million (\$850 million and \$1.1 billion).

Citibank breaks off talks with Manila

MANILA (R) — Crucial debt talks between the Philippines and its creditor banks broke down over Citibank's refusal to accept Manila's proposal for lower interest rates, bankers said Monday.

A foreign banker, whose bank holds a seat on the 12-bank advisory committee negotiating the terms on behalf of creditor banks, said the interest margin proposed by the Philippine government was unacceptable to Citibank.

Citibank, which is owed \$1.6

billion, is the biggest single creditor bank of the Philippines which has a total foreign debt of \$26 billion.

Manila is seeking rescheduling of debts worth \$3.6 billion falling due between January 1987 and December 1991.

The Manila Chronicle newspaper said Manila had sought a favourable rate such as that given Mexico, 13.16 per cent over the London Inter Bank Offered Rate — or even lower.

The foreign banker told Reuters: "Citibank is afraid that if

it accepts a lower spread its negotiations with Brazil, Peru and Chile will also be affected. It will be losing interest."

A central bank source said Citibank appeared to have refused because there were other countries in the queue waiting to start debt negotiations with the banks.

"They feel if they give to the Philippines then there will really be a precedent," he added. "Citibank probably feels the Mexican situation was much worse than ours and it deserved more considerate treatment."

Inflation in Mexico may exceed 100%

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Mexico's inflation rate for the first 10 months of this year has reached 78.6 per cent, according to recently released figures that showed a 5.7 per cent jump in consumer prices during October.

The figures released by the central bank of Mexico also show a 99.5 per cent inflation rate for the past 12 months, ending in

October.

Analysts are predicting that the 1986 annual figure will pass 100 per cent. The highest rate in recent years was the 98.8 per cent mark of 1982, when Mexico's prolonged economic crisis began.

Inflation for all of 1985 was 63.7 per cent.

The report showed that inflation every month this year has

been higher than the comparable month in 1985.

The Bank of Mexico's report said prices for furniture and household appliances rose 7.7 per cent in October. Prices, for clothing and shoes rose by seven per cent and prices for health care products went up 6.7 per cent, the report said.

FAO predicts weak demand for agricultural commodities

ROME (AP) — Growth in global demand for most agricultural commodities likely will wane through the end of the decade, as market demand in developed nations stagnates, according to a United Nations agency study released Sunday.

The Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said surpluses in some developed nations, where food production is expected to outpace domestic consumption, would squeeze the export market for commodities even more than last decade — perhaps forcing prices down.

"For most commodities it is expected that either some downward pressure on real prices will occur, or that market supply and demand would be in approximate balance at the price levels which prevailed in the years around 1980," says the report.

In cereals, for instance, global gross imports are expected to rise an average of only 1.8 per cent a year during the 1980s, compared with an average annual growth rate of 7.1 per cent in the previous decade, says the FAO report, entitled "Agricultural Commodities Projections to 1990."

Demand for oils and fats is forecast to grow an average of 2.9 per cent a year in the 1980s, down from 5.4 per cent in the 1970s.

Demand for dairy products is

expected to expand 1.4 per cent annually, down sharply from 6.4 per cent in the 1970s.

With export growth slowing down and world market prices declining, prospects seem bleak for many developing countries, especially those dependent on export earnings to service their foreign debts, the report says.

The report suggests that with markets in the developed world becoming increasingly saturated, export growth opportunities for the Third World are mostly limited to increasing trade among other developing countries.

Higher population and income growth and higher price elasticity in Third World countries will be responsible for the bulk of the growth in demand for agricultural commodities, according to the report.

Nearly 80 per cent of the additional consumption of wheat, for instance, is forecast to be accounted for by the developing world.

For dairy products, "nearly all (of the) limited increase in world gross imports" will be in developing regions, FAO says. And by 1990, the Third World would consume 50 per cent of all oils and fats, up from 43 per cent in 1980.

While some developing countries might benefit a bit from increased trade among Third World countries, "the broad outlook for trade in tropical products is ... unpromising," concludes the FAO study.

The report urges "effective commodity agreements or, failing this ... better coordination of production and investment plan" to check production growth and avoid declining prices.

The FAO study also concludes that consumption in many low-income countries in Africa is likely to decrease further before the end of the decade.

For example, per capita cereal consumption in food-poor African countries is projected to average 119 kilograms in 1990, down from an already low 123 kilograms a year at the beginning of the decade.

In no less than 32 low-income, food-short countries, average consumption of basic foodstuffs "is expected to be lower in 1990 compared with the levels attained in 1979-1981," the report predicts.

Difficulties in Qatar exacerbate

DOHA (R) — The Gulf state of Qatar plus its hopes for a medium-term economic revival on huge untapped gas reserves, but immediate prospects are clouded by a serious shortage of government funds, bankers and diplomats said.

Declining oil prices have forced Qatar — OPEC's third smallest producer — to postpone its 1986/87 budget and pare spending to the bone.

The result has been growing delays in government payments to local contractors, the backbone of the domestic economy, and mounting bad loans which are now eating into bank profits.

Local and foreign bankers in the capital of Doha said the government remains steadfastly opposed to short-term borrowing to take the pressure off the economy and shows no sign of announcing a package of measures to stimulate activity.

One senior Western diplomat said: "Many Qatari companies are in trouble since the government is about six months behind on (contractors') payments. The result is now squeezing banks too."

Mr. David Thorne, credit manager at Grindlays Bank here, said: "The fall in oil prices has depressed the economy and now the slow-down in government payments has exacerbated the crisis."

Qatar's tiny indigenous population of an estimated 80,000 ensures a high per capita income — in fact the second highest in the world.

But bankers predict oil revenue, about 90 per cent of all

government income, will drop this year to \$1.3 to \$1.5 billion from about \$3.2 billion in 1985.

A recent 20,000 barrel per day (b/d) increase in Qatar's OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) quota to 300,000 b/d is seen as a drop in the ocean.

In any case, bankers point out, some 60,000 b/d is tied up in a barrier deal for industrial goods with France and another 20,000 goes to meet local consumption.

Bankers say that leaves the only real hope for the future long-delayed plans to tap huge gas reserves in what is known as the "North Field" off Qatar's gulf coastline.

It is one of the few large-scale projects still being contemplated in the recession-hit Gulf.

An ambitious first stage of the project originally foresaw production of 800 million cubic feet per day — more than enough to cover domestic consumption of 600 million — but at a construction cost of some \$1.5 billion.

Bankers and diplomats, sounding out the government on prospects for the development, said it is certain that the project will be scaled back.

But a number of uncertainties make it still far from clear when the gas project go-ahead will be given.

The fall in oil prices has depressed gas prices and marketing prospects for exports at a later date are unclear.

Financing the project could be another burden to the depressed economy although bankers say there would be no

shortage of offers for sovereign debt.

Soviet and Norwegian gas projects could close off the European market.

The Gulf war, in which offshore oil installations in the Gulf have been hit by Iraqi and Iranian forces, poses a security threat.

One diplomatic source said: "A combination of uncertainties has virtually paralysed the decision making process."

The managing director of Qatar General Petroleum Corp., Sheikh Rashid Ibn Owaid Al Thani, told a conference of Gulf Cooperation Council oil and gas executives here in early November that marketing more liquefied petroleum gas and petroleum products was one of the Gulf's most difficult tasks.

But diplomats now believe Qatar will be forced to start phase one of the project by the end of the year in order to produce gas by late 1987 and fuel its combined desalination and power plants.

Aside from the project, the government's current austerity policy is seen by bankers as too restrictive and as a threat to the vital construction sector already starved of new projects.

Sheikh Abdullah Khalid Al Attiya, deputy general manager of Qatar National Bank, said: "One third of local contractors may go under ... they cannot survive."

Published government statistics cover only 1984, but the trend was already apparent. State contracts plus those of the commercial sector fell to 268 from 492 in 1983.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris

HARRIS

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOUDI

NAPAD

WERKES

NORGAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O O - O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LIVEN BARON CROTCH EMBALM

Answer: What they called the rear entrance of that cafeteria — THE BACTERIA

Hamburg poll defeat deals crippling blow to SPD

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) suffered a crushing defeat in a key state poll in Hamburg, dealing a new blow to their already faint hopes of ousting Chancellor Helmut Kohl in January election.

The SPD, defending a 51.3 per cent majority in the northern city-state, lost over 10 per cent support in Sunday's ballot and saw Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) overtake them as strongest party in the state assembly.

SPD leaders made no secret of their gloom over the outcome and in public comments avoided all mention of the party's avowed aim of securing an outright majority in the Jan. 25 national elections.

"This was a heavy defeat and a painful setback for the SPD," party Chairman Willy Brandt said on television.

In a significant twist to the party's national election strategy, he said a major target now was to prevent Mr. Kohl's CDU from gaining an overall majority in the national ballot — the first time an SPD leader had mentioned such a possibility.

The conservative CDU now rules in coalition with the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), who are widely seen as a moderating influence on its policies.

The Hamburg election outcome marked the worst result for the

SPD in the city since World War II and followed only four weeks after the party plunged to another record low in state elections in Bavaria.

Sunday's poll was the last test of the voters' mood before the general election. SPD officials had said the party would have to do well to put new vigour into its campaign to make its candidate, Johannes Rau, the new chancellor.

Mr. Rau himself, who was at the SPD headquarters in Bonn when the results started coming through, refused to come out to meet the press.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl welcomed the election result as a vote of confidence in his administration and an excellent start to the CDU's campaign for re-election.

But he warned his party against over-confidence, saying it still had to fight for every vote in the national poll.

According to the official provisional results, the CDU gained 41.9 per cent of the vote in Hamburg (38.6 per cent at the last election in 1982), the SPD 41.8

(51.3), the anti-nuclear Greens-Alternative List (GAL) 10.4 (6.8) and the FDP 4.8 (2.6). Hamburg had been an SPD stronghold for more than 30 years.

The strong increase in the CDU's support astonished party chiefs in Bonn, who had expected only a moderate rise in its share of the vote.

It also indicated that a controversy over Mr. Kohl's reported analogy between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Nazi propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels had not done the party any harm.

The election result gave the CDU 54 seats in the Hamburg Assembly, the SPD 53 and the GAL 13.

It meant no party had a majority sufficient to form an administration and SPD Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi reiterated Sunday night that he would reject cooperation with the GAL.

The radical left-wing group, which fielded an all-female slate of candidates, is demanding an immediate closure of all nuclear power plants.

The extreme right-wing "Hamburg List for a Halt to Foreigners," campaigning against the admission of Third World refugees into West Germany, more than doubled its share of the vote from 0.3 per cent to 0.7 per cent.

Filipino president receives aid pledge during Japan visit

TOKYO (R) — Philippine President Corason Aquino, dogged by rumours of a possible military coup in her absence, started a visit to Japan Monday with an immediate promise of economic aid from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Nakasone pledged to extend a 40.4 billion yen (\$247.8 million) loan during a meeting with Mrs. Aquino, according to a statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

It said the loan, requested by the Philippines, was intended to build a coal-fired thermal power plant in Batangas province, south of Manila, to cope with a projected power shortage in Luzon.

In another sign of Japanese backing, a separate statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said: "The prime minister ... stated that Japan would not spare its support to the new nation-building efforts of the government of the Philippines led by President Aquino."

Mrs. Aquino went ahead with her four-day state visit, aimed at winning increased financial aid from Japan, after warning military dissidents not to attempt a takeover.

"Any coup or other military action by misguided elements must contend with my opposition, which means with the power of the people," she said in Manila.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Nakasone confirmed Tokyo's past economic cooperation had greatly contributed to the Philippines' development.

But the two leaders shared the view that it was necessary to further support the efforts of the Philippines to overcome its economic problems, the statement said.

They agreed on the necessity of boosting trade and investment between the two nations, with Japan sending comprehensive missions to the Philippines to discuss economic cooperation, it added.

Earlier Monday Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Nakasone attended an official welcoming ceremony at the State Guest House with Emperor Hirohito. The Philippine leader then went to the imperial palace for a meeting with the emperor.

Philippine troops were placed on alert for Mrs. Aquino's four-day stay in Japan, as they were during her first two trips abroad — to Singapore and Indonesia in August and to the United States in September.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, a leader in the February revolt and now the focal figure in Manila's coup rumour mill because of his criticism of the president, was among the officials who saw Mrs. Aquino off at Manila International Airport.

Referring to the rumours, Mrs. Aquino said at a departure ceremony: "The credibility of the Philippines as a country with a future, a country in which one could safely invest, and in whose recovery and development one could profitably participate has been rather diminished."

Japan, second only to the United States in its financial assistance to the Philippines, last year pledged 49.5 billion yen (\$309.38 million) in loans and provided 12.93 billion yen (\$80.813 million) in grants and technical cooperation, according to Philippines Foreign Ministry figures.

Water experts originally expected pollution to be relatively diluted by the time it crossed the West German border.

But samples taken at the peak of the toxic wave later in the day showed a three-fold rise in the concentration of mercury in the river.

Stretching of the Rhine downstream from the Swiss border are believed to be biologically dead and Dutch farmers have been advised to keep livestock away from the river's banks.

Sluices and locks on the extensive Dutch inland waterway system have been closed to prevent pollution entering domestic water supplies.

Water authorities here now estimate that the bulk of the waste will have passed into the North Sea by Wednesday although traces of contamination will probably continue for some days.

No drinking water will be drawn from the Rhine for at least a week.

Aquino forces have 'counter coup plan'

MANILA (R) — The government of Corason Aquino Monday began important ceasefire talks with Communist rebels and at the same time readied a hard plan to fight army officers who might attempt a coup.

Aquino herself flew to Japan for a four-day state visit after warning military dissidents that she would summon the people into the streets to stop any "self-proclaimed messiahs" from toppling her government.

Aides to government ceasefire negotiators Ramon Mitra and Teofisto Guingona said the pair left early this afternoon for the ceasefire talks at a secret Manila "safehouse" in cars provided by their rebel counterparts.

The government envoys described Monday night's talks as a "marathon, sudden death" session they hope will produce the first ceasefire in a 17-year-long war that has ravaged the Philippine countryside.

"Either we agree tonight or we break off," Mr. Mitra said before leaving for the talks.

Meanwhile, an Aquino cabinet minister told reporters the government believed the threat of a coup was far from over and it had a plan to put two million people

into the streets to help pro-Aquino military forces put down any mutiny.

The minister, who asked not to be named, called the government plan a "people power shield," a reference to the mass movement that last February toppled strongman Ferdinand Marcos and installed Mrs. Aquino as president.

He also identified possible military plotters as belonging to the Philippines Military Academy Class of 1971, which included two of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's top aides.

For days, Philippine newspapers have reported that forces loyal to Mr. Enrile, a strong critic of the Aquino government, were planning a coup or at least a plot to have a military emergency declared and several left-wing cabinet ministers arrested.

Mr. Enrile Monday met Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos and senior military officers. In a statement issued afterwards, Mr. Enrile said the situation in the country remained stable and secure.

He added: "We agreed to maintain a high level of vigilance and alertness to forestall any

effort by the enemies of the state to take advantage of the seemingly tense atmosphere in the land. Our people are urged to remain calm."

Gen. Ramos, who is viewed by Aquino forces as their strongest military supporter, issued a similar statement.

But he ended by saying he had issued orders for military forces "to hit hard against armed groups perpetrating violent activities against our people as may be warranted by the situation."

Some observers took that as a reference to the military having to be ready to fight both Communist forces and possibly rebellious military men.

The military is on full alert for the duration of Mrs. Aquino's stay in Japan.

"With General Ramos committed to thwart the coup plot and the military establishment on near-total loyalty to the president, we believe any attempt to seize the government in her absence would not prosper," said the cabinet minister who briefed reporters.

He added: "There is every reason they may yet try to mount a coup. But we are not worried because our defensive mechanism is now in place."

31 die in Indian shrine stampede

NEW DELHI (R) — Thirty-one people were crushed or suffocated to death when pilgrims at a Hindu shrine stampeded in darkness during an all-night procession, police said Monday.

It was the second fatal stampede at an Indian shrine this year. In April, 47 people were crushed to death in a mass panic at a crowded festival at Hardwar, a holy city on the River Ganges.

Police said most of the dead Sunday night at Ayodhya in northern Uttar Pradesh state were women but several children were killed. Thirty people were injured, seven seriously.

Senior Superintendent of Police Karan Singh told Reuters by telephone from the nearby town Faizabad that the stampede began when a number of pilgrims in the

procession fell down a sand bank onto others crowded on a narrow, poorly-lit road.

"Some of the pilgrims climbed onto a sandy hillock that slipped and collapsed under their weight. They crushed down onto the others, crushing some of them and this started the panic," Mr. Singh said.

"It was a gruesome sight," he added. "Most of the victims were suffocated but some died of head injuries."

Thousands of pilgrims were performing an all-night ritual, making 14 circuits of a three kilometre route round the unfinished Ram Ki Pauri (footsteps of God) shrine when the disaster occurred.

Hindus are building the new shrine at Ayodhya, about 500 kilometres south east of Delhi, after a bitter dispute with India's Muslim minority over a more famous shrine in the town.

The squabble over the ancient shrine, called Ram Janam Bhoimi (birth place of God) by Hindus and Babri Masjid Mosque by Muslims, led to sectarian riots in north India, last spring in which dozens of people were killed.

The shrine, originally the site of an ancient Hindu temple, was turned into a mosque by India's Moghul emperors in the 16th century. The site was closed in the 1950s to avert clashes and Muslims were outraged last April when an Uttar Pradesh court ordered it to be reopened for Hindu worship.

1 killed, 100 injured in Dhaka clashes

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — One youth was killed and more than 100 people were injured in clashes between police and demonstrators during a dawn-to-noon general strike Monday, hospital sources and witnesses said.

Shahadat Hossain, 14, died of a bullet wound at Dhaka Medical College Hospital, doctors told the Associated Press.

The independent Eastern News Agency reported that Hossain was wounded when police fired on bomb-throwing protesters outside the Dhaka University campus, a hotbed of opposition against the military rule of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

Opposition sources claimed that police fired at least 10 rounds to disperse the demonstrators, many of whom were throwing firebombs and rocks.

There was no immediate comment available from police on the shooting reports.

Witnesses said at least 50 firebombs were exploded outside the university campus.

Police said 34 policemen were injured, mainly in the bomb attacks.

Opposition parties called for a nationwide general strike to protest the government's bid in a parliamentary session that began Monday to legalise the last 54 months of military rule.

Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, told the Associated Press by telephone that she was confined in her house about two hours before she was due to address a noon anti-government rally in Dhaka's main square.

No official comment was available on her confinement.

The strike was called by a seven-party alliance led by her party, along with alliances of five and six parties and the fundamentalist Jamaat-E-Islami.

Mrs. Zia called her confinement "sheer autocracy."

Speaking at the rally at the main square, Mustafizur Rahman, general secretary of the Nationalist Party, called on Gen. Ershad to resign as president, scrap the parliament and hold fresh elections under a neutral caretaker government.

The Nationalist Party boycotted the May 7 election for Bangladesh's 330-seat parliament and also the Oct. 15 presidential election won by Gen. Ershad.

Witnesses said some demonstrators ransacked the office of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of Bangladesh not far from the city square. But no one claimed responsibility for the attack.

The Communist Party is a member of an eight-party opposition alliance that participated in the parliamentary elections.

Frank Sinatra undergoes major surgery

PALM SPRINGS, California (R) — Singer Frank Sinatra was reported in good condition after undergoing a two-hour intestinal operation, a hospital spokesman said.

"There were no complications and there was no evidence of cancer," the spokesman, Cliff Brown, said. "Sinatra's condition is good."

Sinatra, 70, had an abscess removed from his large intestine. The abscess had inflamed Sinatra's intestinal system and forced him to perform in pain, the spokesman said.

The singer, who still sells records by the millions and earns

an estimated \$3.5 million a year, was forced to abandon a singing engagement in the New Jersey gambling resort town of Atlantic City and flew home to his heavily-guarded mansion in the millionaires' desert resort of Palm Springs, California, Saturday.

Sinatra entered the nearby Eisenhower Medical Centre and underwent the operation, performed by Dr. Michael Last, Sunday. Doctors said they expected Sinatra would have to wear a special device to remove waste matter for at least eight weeks.

A former singing idol of swooning teenage girls who is

known for his flashes of temper, Sinatra will remain in the hospital for seven to 10 days before going home to recuperate, Brown said.

Sinatra's fourth wife, the former Barbara Marx, and his two daughters, Tina and Nancy, visited the singer after the operation and his son, Frank Sinatra Junior, who is singing in Las Vegas, kept in touch by telephone, Brown added.

Sinatra, who calls himself a saloon bar singer, has had few bouts of illness even though he tells in his stage shows of his fondness for drinking and smoking.

Brazil to hold most important election on Nov. 15

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Thirty political parties are fielding candidates and 69 million Brazilians are eligible to vote this week in the most important elections since their nation's return to civilian rule 18 months ago.

At stake in the Nov. 15 balloting are 536 seats in the 559-member, two-chamber congress as well as governorships and legislatures in all 23 states.

Indirectly at stake is a new constitution, to replace a document drawn up by the military government that ruled for 21 years.

The elections are wide open, with candidates of all political backgrounds in the running. They range from the official party of the 1964-1985 military government, which still has a following, to the now-legal Brazilian Communist Party and smaller Marxist offshoots.

There are candidates representing homosexuals, voodoo believers, environmentalists and Christian fundamentalists, plus one whose

main platform is to establish the death penalty as a means of curbing street crime.

The overall voting is seen as a test for President Jose Sarney, a 56-year-old poet and provincial politician thrust into the top spot when in 1985 President-Elect Tancredio Neves fell ill and died.

Mr. Sarney earlier this year took a bold political step by imposing sweeping price and wage controls that cut inflation from a threatened 500 per cent annually to 8.2 per cent over the past seven months. But the economic measures also led to widespread shortages of meat, milk, eggs, home appliances and cars, and angered many in the middle class.

The president has stayed out of the election campaign, but the press says he needs, and wants, a major victory for the Brazilian Democratic Movement and Liberal Front Party that make up his centrist governing coalition.

The victors in the Senate and House of Representatives will next year sit simultaneously as a constitutional convention, to totally rewrite the constitution

handed down by the military regime with no public debate.

Campaigning in cities and towns throughout the country has been active, with sound trucks toting candidates and streets blanketed with political advertisements.

A government rule has given candidates free radio and TV time daily since Sept. 15, and major parties have organised huge outdoor rallies.

To avoid fraud, authorities have required that everyone over 18 re-register and be issued new voter cards.

"This is a historic moment," said Justice Jose Neri Da Silveira, head of the Superior Electoral Court, which coordinates voter registration. "For the first time in Brazil's history, voters are being registered without the interference of politicians."

Pre-election polls predict a heavy win in congress for the government's parties, with only a handful of seats going to people from the far right or far left.

Among anti-Sarney candidates given good chances to win are, on the right, Antonio Delfim Netto,

the former cabinet minister who directed Brazil's economy under the military government, and, on the left, Luis Inacio Lula Da Silva, a former militant labour union leader who now heads the small but radical Workers Party.

The constitutional convention is expected to determine the extent of Mr. Sarney's term and set a date for popular presidential elections. A much-heard date is November, 1988, with the new president taking office in March, 1989.

The last time Brazilians voted directly for president was in 1960, when they overwhelmingly elected Janio Quadros, only to see him resign eight months after taking office. His resignation, for reasons still obscure, set off a chain of events that led to a military coup in 1964 against his successor, the leftist Joao Goulart.

Direct elections were limited during the military years to some local state and federal officials. But during much of the military period, only two political parties were allowed — the official government party and a tolerated opposition.

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Peru's ruling party leads in municipal polls

LIMA (R) — Peruvian President Alan Garcia's Social Democratic Party was in the lead Monday after municipal elections but there was no repeat of the landslide that swept him into office 15 months ago, according to computer predictions.

Mr. Garcia's American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) seemed likely to wrest control of Lima's city hall from the opposition Marxist-led United Left (IU) and install a new mayor.

The poll was the first test of national opinion in the country of 20 million people since Mr. Garcia came to power.

Maolisto Sendero Luminoso (shining path) guerrillas had threatened to disrupt the elections for mayoral posts and councils, being held in 180 provinces and 1,712 districts, and troops and police Sunday guarded polling stations.

Computer predictions based on early returns and voter surveys in Lima gave APRA 34.8 per cent of

the vote with the United Left alliance running two points behind.

Mr. Garcia took 50.6 per cent of the vote in the capital in the April, 1985 presidential elections. The IU was runner-up with only 23.9 per cent.

Mr. Garcia, who was heavily guarded when he cast his own vote near the presidential palace in Lima, called the vote a "massive reply to terrorism."

"The terrorists know that we, because of doctrine and conviction, will be a government of national economic independence, with decentralisation, with distribution and with a gradual improvement in the people's welfare," he said.

"This makes them despair," the 37-year-old president added.

A victory for the ruling party in Lima would unseat IU leader Alfonso Barrantes as mayor and put the capital in the hands of its former prefect, Jorge Del Castillo.

Rhine toxic pollution reaches Netherlands

AMSTERDAM (R) — International concern was sounded Monday over massive pollution of the Rhine, rapidly turning into a dead river in the heart of Western Europe.

The Netherlands is to call an urgent meeting of countries bordering the Rhine to review pollution alarm drills in the wake of a spillage disaster from a Swiss chemical plant.

Dutch engineers and water experts were diverting the contaminated wave via sluices and locks down the swiftest route to the North Sea out of The Netherlands.

In Basle, executives from the chemical firm fled from a conference hall to escape a hostile crowd angry over the spillage.

Witnesses said the meeting turned into a demonstration against the Swiss Sandoz Chemical Company.

In Bonn, Parliamentary Reinhard Goehner, said West Germany may demand damages for the toxic wave destroying all life in the Rhine.

Goehner said the Bonn parliament's Environmental Affairs Committee would meet on Tuesday or Wednesday to decide how much money should be asked from the Swiss firm.

Thousands of fish, mostly eels, have died in the toxic flood.

In Amsterdam, Dutch Transport and Waterways Minister Neelke Smit-Kroes told reporters she would consult Monday with her West German and Swiss counterparts to review existing pollution alarm drills for similar disasters on the Rhine.

The contaminated water currently sweeping downstream resulted from a spillage after a fire at the Sandoz Chemical Plant near Basle last Saturday.

West Germany said last week the Swiss had failed to give adequate warning about the estimated 30 tonnes of toxic waste, mainly dyes and mercury, which flooded into the Rhine.

The Dutch State Water Authority said infected water hit The Netherlands early Sunday, sending Rhine pollution rocketing to levels six times above those normally measured.

Water experts originally expected pollution to be relatively diluted by the time it crossed the West German border.

But samples taken at the peak of the toxic wave later in the day showed a three-fold rise in the concentration of mercury in the river.

Stretching of the Rhine downstream from the Swiss border are believed to be biologically dead and Dutch farmers have been advised to keep livestock away from the river's banks.

Sluices and locks on the extensive Dutch inland waterway system have been closed to prevent pollution entering domestic water supplies.

Water authorities here now estimate that the bulk of the waste will have passed into the North Sea by Wednesday although traces of contamination will probably continue for some days.

No drinking water will be drawn from the Rhine for at least a week.



1986 French wines expected to be of good to great vintage

PARIS (AP) — Excellent late summer weather throughout France promises very good to great 1986 vintages in several major winegrowing regions, professional wine organisations said Saturday. With the harvest season having been preceded by a hot, dry summer, it should be a great year for Bordeaux — comparable to 1981 or 1985 — with abundant quantities, according to the Bordeaux Interprofessional Wine Council.

The production of white wines should be the same as the good 1985 harvest with red wines up 5 per cent in volume. The Cabernet-Franc and Cabernet-Sauvignon grapes of the Medoc region are of excellent quality, full bodied and blending well. The Merlot reds of the Sauterne region are consistent in colour and promise a supple, rich wine with a strong aroma, the council said. White Semillon and Sauvignon grapes are well rounded with the bouquet of grapes picked at full maturity. Minimum alcohol levels should be 12 to 13 per cent for the reds and 12 per cent for the whites, the council said. In Burgundy, the expectation is for a "very good year" for white wines. The reds with strong tannin should be "favourable for long maturity," according to the Interprofessional Committee for Burgundy Wines. It described the Burgundy harvest as "generous without being excessive." The information centre for Alsace wines said Saturday four "miraculous" weeks of very hot, sunny weather in September had meant a strong 1986 harvest.

U.K. finds radioactivity in Turkish hazelnuts

LONDON (R) — Britain port authorities have turned back a shipment of Turkish hazelnuts because of radiation contamination, the Department of Health has said. Forty tonnes of nuts from northwest Turkey were found to have radiation levels above European Community limits after they arrived at Dover last week, a departmental spokeswoman said. It was the first time since Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in the Soviet Union last April that food imports to Britain have been blocked.

"We had been alerted about a possible problem with Turkish hazelnuts and we asked port health authorities to keep a particular eye on them," the spokeswoman said. A food industry spokesman said special arrangements were being made to test other shipments from Turkey, the primary source of hazelnuts for British-made confectioneries.

Prisoners seize warden, free 50 jail inmates

PETERHEAD, Scotland (R) — Three prisoners were holding a warden hostage in Peterhead Prison after using his keys to free 50 inmates from their cells, the Scottish Office said. A spokesman for the government office said no prisoners had escaped although some had been seen on the roof of the prison, some 40 kilometres north of Aberdeen on the Scottish coast. Prison officials were talking to the prisoners holding the officer. Some two weeks ago four prisoners held a young officer captive for 87 hours at an Edinburgh prison. Three of those concerned were later transferred to Peterhead.

Chinese troops kill 5 robbers in shoot-out

PEKING (R) — Soldiers in central China killed five robbers during a mountain shoot-out after a gang of eight men broke into a factory and stole firearms and ammunition, a local newspaper reported. The Shanxi provincial daily said the eight men killed a guard and wounded three others when they stole three pistols, a machine-gun and ammunition from a machinery factory in the town of Jiangxian, 800 kilometres south west of Peking. The daily's Friday edition, available in Peking Monday, said the leader of the gang was wounded by mistake by his comrades during the factory raid on Nov. 2. He committed suicide by exploding a grenade when soldiers moved in to capture him. The other seven escaped into the mountains nearby. Military units combed them the following afternoon and killed five of them in a shoot-out. The other two were captured alive.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OWAN SHARY
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THE HEART OF THE MATTER

Both vulnerable. South deals.